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Hongkong Daily Press.

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Protect your valuables.
We stock these safes
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ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
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HONGKONG.

No. 18,524. 號四十二百五千八萬一第 日四十月八年巳丁 HONGKONG SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1917. 六拜禮 號九十二月九年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks 275 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA CEMENT CO., LTD.
General Managers.
784

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12, 16 and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
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climate and are second to none for reliability
in the field.
We have also received a consignment of
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[533]

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Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

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[535]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	7.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
7.00	to 10.00 " " " 10 "
10.00	to 11.00 " " " 15 "
11.30	to 12.45 p.m. " " " 15 "
12.45	p.m. to 1.15 " " " 15 "
1.15	to 1.45 " " " 15 "
1.45	to 2.15 " " " 15 "
2.15	to 2.45 " " " 15 "
2.45	to 3.00 " " " 10 "
3.00	to 5.00 " " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.	Every Half-Hour.
6.0 p.m. and 6.00 p.m.	9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.30	to 10.30 " " " 15 "
10.30	to 12.00 noon " " " 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m. " " " 15 "
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 " " " 15 "
5.30	to 6.00 " " " 10 "
6.00	to 8.00 " " " 15 "
8.00	to 9.00 " " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	Barrowdown.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
issued in the Company's time-table, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on application
at the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comptroller representing bank
notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE

On and after SATURDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	No. 4 Through Express. A.M.	No. 5 Local. A.M.	No. 6 Through slow. A.M.	No. 9 Local. P.M.	No. 11 Through Express. P.M.	No. 12 Through Express. P.M.	No. 13 Through Express. P.M.	No. 15 Local. P.M.	No. 17 Through P.M.	No. 18 Local. P.M.
CANTON (Taishan) dep.	1.35	1.45	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25
SHEN LING, dep.	1.45	1.55	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35
Shum Chai, dep.	1.55	2.05	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45
Sheng Shui, dep.	2.05	2.15	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55
Sheng Shui, dep.	2.15	2.25	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05
Tai Po, dep.	2.25	2.35	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15
Tai Po, dep.	2.35	2.45	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25
Yuen Shan, dep.	2.45	2.55	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35
Yuen Shan, dep.	2.55	3.05	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45
Yuen Shan, dep.	3.05	3.15	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55
Yuen Shan, dep.	3.15	3.25	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05
Yuen Shan, dep.	3.25	3.35	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15
Yuen Shan, dep.	3.35	3.45	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25
Yuen Shan, dep.	3.45	3.55	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35
Yuen Shan, dep.	3.55	4.05	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45
Yuen Shan, dep.	4.05	4.15	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55
Yuen Shan, dep.	4.15	4.25	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05
Yuen Shan, dep.	4.25	4.35	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15
Yuen Shan, dep.	4.35	4.45	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25
Yuen Shan, dep.	4.45	4.55	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35
Yuen Shan, dep.	4.55	5.05	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45
Yuen Shan, dep.	5.05	5.15	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55
Yuen Shan, dep.	5.15	5.25	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05
Yuen Shan, dep.	5.25	5.35	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15
Yuen Shan, dep.	5.35	5.45	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25
Yuen Shan, dep.	5.45	5.55	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35
Yuen Shan, dep.	5.55	6.05	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45
Yuen Shan, dep.	6.05	6.15	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55
Yuen Shan, dep.	6.15	6.25	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.65
Yuen Shan, dep.	6.25	6.35	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.65	4.75
Yuen Shan, dep.	6.35	6.45	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.65	4.75	4.85
Yuen Shan, dep.	6.45	6.55	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.65	4.75	4.85	4.95
Yuen Shan, dep.	6.55	7.05	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.65	4.75	4.85	4.95	5.05
Yuen Shan, dep.	7.05	7.15	4.45	4.55	4.65	4.75	4.85	4.95	5.05	5.15
Yuen Shan, dep.	7.15	7.25	4.55	4.65	4.75	4.85	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.25
Yuen Shan, dep.	7.25	7.35	4.65	4.75	4.85	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35
Yuen Shan, dep.	7.35	7.45	4.75	4.85	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45
Yuen Shan, dep.	7.45	7.55	4.85	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55
Yuen Shan, dep.	7.55	8.05	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05
Yuen Shan, dep.	8.05	8.15	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15
Yuen Shan, dep.	8.15	8.25	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25
Yuen Shan, dep.	8.25	8.35	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35
Yuen Shan, dep.	8.35	8.45	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45
Yuen Shan, dep.	8.45	8.55	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55
Yuen Shan, dep.	8.55	9.05	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05
Yuen Shan, dep.	9.05	9.15	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15
Yuen Shan, dep.	9.15	9.25	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25
Yuen Shan, dep.	9.25	9.35	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35
Yuen Shan, dep.	9.35	9.45	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45
Yuen Shan, dep.	9.45	9.55	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55
Yuen Shan, dep.	9.55	10.05	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05
Yuen Shan, dep.	10.05	10.15	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15
Yuen Shan, dep.	10.15	10.25	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25
Yuen Shan, dep.	10.25	10.35	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35
Yuen Shan, dep.	10.35	10.45	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45
Yuen Shan, dep.	10.45	10.55	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Yuen Shan, dep.	10.55	11.05	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05
Yuen Shan, dep.	11.05	11.15	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15
Yuen Shan, dep.	11.15	11.25	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25
Yuen Shan, dep.	11.25	11.35	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35
Yuen Shan, dep.	11.35	11.45	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45
Yuen Shan, dep.	11.45	11.55	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55
Yuen Shan, dep.	11.55	12.05	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05
Yuen Shan, dep.	12.05	12.15	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15
Yuen Shan, dep.	12.15	12.25	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25
Yuen Shan, dep.	12.25	12.35	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35
Yuen Shan, dep.	12.35	12.45	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45
Yuen Shan, dep.	12.45	12.55	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55
Yuen Shan, dep.	12.55	1.05	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05
Yuen Shan, dep.	1.05	1.15	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15
Yuen Shan, dep.	1.15	1.25	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25
Yuen Shan, dep.	1.25	1.35	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35
Yuen Shan, dep.	1.35	1.45	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45
Yuen Shan, dep.	1.45	1.55	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55
Yuen Shan, dep.	1.55	2.05	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05
Yuen Shan, dep.	2.05	2.15	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15
Yuen Shan, dep.	2.15	2.25	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25
Yuen Shan, dep.	2.25	2.35	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35
Yuen Shan, dep.	2.35	2.45	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45
Yuen Shan, dep.	2.45	2.55	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55
Yuen Shan, dep.	2.55	3.05	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05
Yuen Shan, dep.	3.05	3.15	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15
Yuen Shan, dep.	3.15	3.25	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25
Yuen Shan, dep.	3.25	3.35	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35
Yuen Shan, dep.	3.35	3.45	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45
Yuen Shan, dep.	3.45	3.55	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55
Yuen Shan, dep.	3.55	4.05	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65
Yuen Shan, dep.	4.05	4.15	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.75
Yuen Shan, dep.	4.15	4.25	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85
Yuen Shan, dep.	4.25	4.35	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.95
Yuen Shan, dep.	4.35	4.45	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.05
Yuen Shan, dep.	4.45	4.55	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.05	2.15
Yuen Shan, dep.	4.55	5.05	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.05	2.15	2.25
Yuen Shan, dep.	5.05	5.15	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35
Yuen Shan, dep.	5.15	5.25	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45
Yuen Shan, dep.	5.25	5.35	1.85	1.95	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55
Yuen Shan, dep.	5.35	5.45	1.95	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	2.65
Yuen Shan, dep.	5.45	5.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	2.65	2.75
Yuen Shan, dep.	5.55	6.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	2.65	2.75	2.85
Yuen Shan, dep.	6.05	6.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	2.65	2.75	2.85	2.95
Yuen Shan, dep.	6.15	6.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	2.65	2.75	2.85	2.95	3.05
Yuen Shan, dep.	6.25	6.35	2.45	2.55	2.65	2.75	2.85	2.95	3.05	3.15
Yuen Shan, dep.	6.35	6.45	2.55	2.65	2.75	2.85	2.95	3.05	3.15	3.25
Yuen Shan, dep.	6.45	6.55	2.65	2.75	2.85	2.95	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35
Yuen Shan, dep.	6.55	7.05	2.75	2.85	2.95	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45
Yuen Shan, dep.	7.05	7.15	2.85	2.95	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55
Yuen Shan, dep.	7.15	7.25	2.95	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	3.65
Yuen Shan, dep.	7.25	7.35	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	3.65	3.75
Yuen Shan, dep.	7.35	7.45	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	3.65	3.75	3.85
Yuen Shan, dep.	7.45	7.55	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	3.65	3.75	3.85	3.95
Yuen Shan, dep.	7.55	8.05	3.35	3.45	3.55	3.65	3.75	3.85	3.95	4.05
Yuen Shan, dep.	8.05	8.15	3.45	3.55	3.65	3.75	3.85	3.95	4.05	4.15
Yuen Shan, dep.	8.15	8.25	3.55	3.65	3.75	3.85	3.95	4.05	4.15	4.25
Yuen Shan, dep.	8.25	8.35	3.65	3.75	3.85	3.95	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35
Yuen Shan, dep.	8.35	8.45	3.75	3.85	3.95	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.	

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[103]

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THE FUTURE OF FRANCE

A NEW COLONIAL POLICY

[BY ARCHIBALD MARSHALL.]

From the beginning of the war members of the French Government have made it a rule not to grant interviews to journalists. But since, at a time when all the Allied forces are concentrated towards the same end of weakening for a long time a dangerous enemy, the Colonies will take a more and more important place. I have thought it would be of interest to know the views on this point of the man best fitted to speak of it. I have been granted a long conversation with M. Maginot, French Colonial Minister, whose qualifications for his post are universally recognized, and although, for reasons which will be understood, I cannot present it in all its details, I have been authorized to give what follows on the subject of the assistance given to France by her Colonies during the war.

The war has revealed to France the importance and utility of her colonies, and they will be after the war one of the greatest and most efficacious means of her recovery. Her colonies, which only yesterday seemed to many of the people of France to be of little advantage to her, and even a superfluous luxury, have brought to their Mother Country since the beginning of the war a support that has become more powerful and more necessary from day to day. The terrible crisis which for so long left France to face her necessities for the Western front almost alone impelled her to make appeal to all her resources, and every Frenchman can put at its proper value the aid which she has drawn from her outlying possessions, which are an immense reservoir of men and of natural riches.

It is these men, who have come from all parts of Senegal, Tonkin, Tunisia, Madagascar, Algeria, Morocco, and elsewhere, animated by the same desire to aid the Mother Country in the longer and the same fight, without distinction of religion or colour—it is these men who have England and the opportunity to arm herself in the most formidable fashion, and America to decide into which scale she should throw her sword.

Every one now knows in France what is owing to our Colonial troops, and their presence in our Army, more than any other form of propaganda, has made the Colonial idea, hitherto so neglected, popular. Since the beginning of the war the British Colonies have been self-supporting, receiving from the Mother Country only what was indispensable and could not be obtained on the spot or from neighbouring colonies. In spite of this, their life has remained normal, and even with the difficulties created by unlimited submarine warfare nothing has been lacking to them.

Not one of the French Colonies has suffered invasion from the enemy, and no serious disorder has taken place. You have there one of the most striking proofs of the failure of enemy propaganda before the war. In spite of their persistent efforts upon which the enemy counted to the extent of considering the results to have been already acquired, all the French Colonies just as India did, have remained faithful to the Mother Country. Far from their demanding from France military forces to defend or pacify them, it has been possible to withdraw from them nearly all home troops, and those which remained have fought successfully with the English and Belgians for the conquest of neighbouring German colonies.

Besides furnishing France with men, her Colonies have rendered her inestimable service in the matter of food. Their contributions might have been even more considerable, might, indeed, have been three or four times as much, if they had been organized and suitably valued from the beginning. The French Government is now working at this question with energy, and already notable results have been achieved.

The French Government, in its complete mobilization, deprived of nearly all her agricultural labour, and lacking necessary raw materials for her industries, has only been able to subsist and to hold out thanks to her importations. Through the enormous purchases which she has had to make outside she has impoverished herself and incurred debts. The greater part of all the importations which she has been obliged to obtain from abroad at the price of gold might have been furnished to her by her own Colonies. The French Government understands the importance of utilizing the immense fields of production with which her Colonies provide her, for nearly all that is lacking in the soil of the Mother Country, rich as it is, exists there. The most energetic measures are being taken to increase the economic contributions of the Colonies. In a congress under the presidency of the Minister the French Government has assembled the men best qualified in Colonial interests to study the possibilities of production of each Colony and to find the proper means of gaining the best and most immediate profit from them.

However important may be the immediate results, they will be small compared with those of tomorrow. If she continues to carry out the Colonial policy which she has already inaugurated, France will find in her Colonies all that at present makes her dependent on other nations. Thanks to her colonial possessions, fifteen times as great as her European territory, she will be able no longer asking for anything outside to reconstitute her wealth of before the war, and worthily maintain her place among the great nations.

All the future of France lies in her Colonies.

VALUE OF THE SOVEREIGN.

Mr. Baldwin gave in the Parliamentary papers recently the following exchange values of the British sovereign in the places mentioned:

Place	July 1914	July 1917
New York	4.84	10.75
London	1.00	1.00
Amsterdam	12.10	12.10
Switzerland	25.22	25.22
Stockholm	12.16	12.16
Paris	20.48	20.48
Brussels	20.48	20.48
Madrid	16.66	16.66
Lisbon	64.25	64.25

THE HUN AS CONQUEROR

HEARTRENDING SCENES IN BELGIUM.

A citizen of Liege who has succeeded in escaping from Belgium, draws a terrible picture, says Reuter's Agency, of the sufferings of the repatriated deportees and of the brutality with which the unfortunate people are still treated by the Germans. This escaped Belgian has been engaged since March, at an infirmary outside Liege station and has witnessed the arrival of train after train of repatriated deportees. Only a small proportion of the men have come back at all, and these are so broken and exhausted as to be useless for work.

Describing what he had seen, he said: "Many of the men in these deportees' trains had to be detained at Liege owing to their desperate condition. It was only with great difficulty that some doctors and voluntary workers obtained permission from the Germans to tend the starving, sick, and dying. Never shall I forget the terrible scenes I have witnessed. The trains contained sometimes 500 to 800 men who had been for three days practically without food. A great many of them had their feet and legs frost-bitten or frozen off, and had to be carried on stretchers. They had been obliged to walk for hours in their stockinged feet in the snow. Often gangrene had set in and the men died within a few days."

We had an average of two deaths every day in our small infirmary. Some of them were so famished that they could not take any food, and had to be fed with a spoon; others ate ravenously anything that they could snatch from your hand. Eighty per cent. are stricken with tuberculosis, and will never recover. Such is the result of a few months' imprisonment in the German prison camps and Kommandos."

The first time we saw them alight from the train we could not believe that these ragged ghosts, with haggard faces and feet wrapped in muddy sackcloth, could be the same men who had passed through Liege, singing patriotic songs, on their way to Germany. According to their reports many have died over there; many also died on the way home, every train bringing a pad of three or four dead as well as the living. Many more have died at home after horrible sufferings from the innumerable diseases which they have contracted."

But these physical tortures are nothing beside the moral trials to which they have been subjected. Some of the men have gone quite mad, and do not realize that they have come back. One of the men I attended in his delirium repeated unceasingly the same cry while making a movement as if pushing something away. "I will not sign, I will not sign!" He did not, and he died for it in my arms. As an old woman said to the who was waiting for her sons to be returned, "Is it not enough to make the stones weep!"

ABSOLUTE HUMANITARIANISM. Absolutely authentic reports have reached the Greek Government stating that since the Bulgarian occupation of Eastern Macedonia the Bulgarians have carried on a systematic persecution with the object of stamping out the Greek element of the population, inflicting on them all kinds of hardships, overworking them by military labour, and deporting them to districts of Bulgaria. More than 40,000 Greeks are stated to have died of starvation.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

A French crack unit has been assigned to the American troops in France, not merely to instruct them but to exercise with them, and to teach them by close contact and example, says Mr. H. Warner Allen. These French soldiers know everything about modern war worth knowing, just after the glorious capture of Douaumont, in which they played a part worthy of their traditions. Later, they fought on the Ladies' Way, and now they are enjoying their pleasant task of acting as instructors and friends to the American troops. The officers are among the smartest officers in the French Army, and every man and officer is on his mettle to prove to the newcomers how good the French infantry is.

I came upon an American battalion training with a French unit on the top of a hill. They were peering in the shade, and French and Americans were fraternizing. The two battalions were mixed together, and Joffre blue and American khaki blended together and faded away into the foliage of the wood behind. They were talking together somehow or other, and the Americans were learning through a weird jargon of broken French and English what fighting on the western front is really like.

The two nationalities had tolled and sweated together, and it was clear that if the Americans had a certain surprised respect for these simple Frenchmen who had learnt by experience all that there is to be learnt about modern war, the Chasseurs were already proud of their pupils. Later on that corps will watch the doings of the American force, and will rejoice in all their exploits and claim a certain share in them as tutors and instructors.

In the training camp it was interesting to watch the Americans with earnest faces clustering round the French non-commissioned officers who were explaining to them the mechanism of a machine-gun. They obviously understood very quickly. The Frenchmen talked English fluently, and if ever a man was puzzled there was always an American who had understood and whose could explain the difficulty with a word. Never were men more keen to become practical soldiers, and even the old soldiers who already knew much of what the French were showing were over on the alert to pick up a new fact.

In handling the machine-gun the Americans had a valuable advantage in their great physical strength. The French had warned them, however, that they must not expect to become effective too soon, and they must learn to walk before they could run.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

Private J. S. Keith was enrolled on 21st September, 1917, and posted to "D" Company.
Private J. S. Keith was enrolled on 21st September, 1917, and posted to "B" Company, No. 8 Platoon.
Private J. D. Kinnaird, "B" Company, is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony on 9th October, 1917.
Private E. E. Warren, "B" Company, is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony on 27th September, 1917.
The following are allowed to resign under the provisions of Section 2 (b) of the Military Service Ordinance, 1917:—
Arms-Sergeant H. Elson, "B" Co.
Lieut. W. G. Trueman, Engineer Company.
Lieut. F. C. Goodman, "B" Company.
Sapper F. A. Brown, Engineer Co.
Sapper A. G. Pile, Engineer Co.
Private F. W. Black, "B" Co.
Private A. J. Brock, "B" Co.
Private W. J. Winfield, "B" Co.

Sapper O. Carvalho is granted 3 months' extension of leave, till 1.12.17.
Private C. Ribeiro is granted 1 month's leave from 30.9.17.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Major G. D. R. Black, having returned from leave, has resumed duty as P.M.O. Members of the Corps requiring his services will attend at his office, Alexandra Buildings, between 1 and 3 p.m. any day except Sunday.
M.O.s are requested to forward to the S.M.O. at Headquarters, before 5 p.m. daily, the names of the men to whom they have granted sick leave, stating the period granted.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

Details of Duties for October are posted on the notices board at Headquarters.
ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

28th September to 5th October, 1917:—
Nightly E. L. Manning at Belchers and Lyceum as per Rosters posted at Headquarters.

PARADES.—Engine drivers, 5.45 p.m.; Electricians 6 p.m. from 1st October.
OFFICERS ON DUTY.—Lieutenant, 2nd-Lieut. Hill; Stonecutters, 2nd-Lieut. Morley; Belchers, Capt. W. Russell; M. O. 1/2 D.E.L.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES will be held at Belchers at 8 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Sergt-Major Owendale, R.E. Staff-Sergt. Parsons, R.E., Corp. Day and 2nd-Corpl. Norris, H.K.D.C.

TRANSFERS.—The following are transferred to Lyceum for duty on and from 1st October, 1917:—Sappers Lang, Mukerjee, Pomeroy, J. P. V. Remedios, Roberts, J. A. Thom, and Xavier.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES.

Monday, 1st October:—
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course at the Peak Range. The following will attend:—Corpl. H. T. Jackson, Privates S. H. Dodwell, J. Walker, A. R. Austin, G. Burnett, W. L. Patenden, P. L. Knight and E. A. M. Williams. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Beswick.
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course at King's Park Range for N.C.O.s and men who have sent in their names and stated their wish to fire in the morning. Officer in Charge will be detailed later.
Two N.C.O.s of "B" Company will attend to assist.
4.45 p.m. "A" Company, No. 3 Platoon, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Dress: Drill order with two small pouches.
5.10 p.m. Machine-gun Co. (Kowloon Detachments), drill at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf, at 4.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order without rifles.
5.10 Signalling Section, "B" and "C" Classes at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigue.
5.10 p.m. Recruits of all units (except "D" Company) on Murray Parade Ground. Dress: Drill order.

Tuesday 2nd October:—
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course at Peak Range. The following will attend:—Lieut. A. O. Lang, Ptes. A. R. Lowe, G. F. Nightingale, J. H. C. Goodman, D. Jaffe, A. MacKenzie, F. Graham, and H. J. Knight. Officer in charge, Lieut. Blason.
7.10 a.m. Machine-gun Co. (Hongkong Detachments), at Headquarters. Dress: Drill order without rifle.
4.45 p.m. "A" Co., No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Dress: Drill order with two small pouches.
5 p.m. Mounted Section at Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. (Grouping). Dress: Drill order without rifles. Officer in charge Lieut. Evan Jones.
5.15 p.m. "A" Co., No. 4 Platoon, at Law Courts and proceed by Tram to Happy Valley. Fire Discipline Training. Dress: Drill order.
5.15 p.m. "B" Company, No. 8 Platoon (Kowloon Dock Sections) at Kowloon Dock. Tests of Elementary Training.
5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.
5.30 p.m. Signalling Section, "A" class, at Happy Valley. Station work. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

Wednesday, 3rd October:—
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course at Peak Range. The following will attend:—Privates A. S. Gubbay, G. E. Wetton, E. T. de W. Abney, S. G. Newall, W. Schofield and N. E. Keat. Officer in charge, Lieut. Bewick.

Monday, October 1st:—
4.15 p.m. Banding class.
Tuesday, October 2nd:—
4.30 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.
Wednesday, October 3rd:—
2 p.m. Band practice.
Thursday, October 4th:—
4.30 p.m. Banding class.
Friday, October 5th:—
4.30 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.
Saturday, October 6th:—
2 p.m. Band practice.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.
Tuesday, October 2nd:—
4.15 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.
Wednesday, October 3rd:—
12.45 p.m. First Aid Class—Corp. Kong in charge.
Thursday, October 4th:—
4.15 p.m. Banding Practice—Corp. Kong in charge.
Saturday, October 6th:—
2.30 p.m. Parade on Q.C. ground, Causeway Bay.

FRIDAY DIVISION.
Friday, October 5th:—
5.15 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill. (Sd.) E. RAHBE.
D. Supt. in Charge of District, Hongkong, 29th September, 1917.

4.45 p.m. "A" Co., No. 2 Platoon N.C.O.s and men as detailed by Lieut. Blason, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Dress: Drill order with two small pouches.

4.45 p.m. "B" Co. (Taikoo Sections) 12 men to be detailed later, at Taikoo Range. Annual Musketry Course. Dress: Drill order with two small pouches. Officer in charge, 2nd-Lieut. R. Sutherland.

Thursday, 4th October:—

6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course at King's Park Range for N.C.O.s and men who fire on the morning of 1st October, 1917.

4.45 p.m. "A" Company, No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Dress: Drill order with two small pouches.

4.45 p.m. "B" Co. (Taikoo Sections) 12 men to be detailed hereafter, at Taikoo Range. Annual Musketry Course. Dress: Drill order with two small pouches. Officer in charge, 2nd-Lieut. R. Sutherland.

5.30 p.m. Machine-gun Co. (Hongkong Detachments), at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigue.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "B" and "C" Classes (except Right Half Section) at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigue.

5.30 p.m. New members of "D" Co. (joined since 1.9.17.), at Headquarters. Lecture on Care of Arms, Mechanism and Aiming Instruction by Corp. Edmonds.

Friday, 5th October:—

4.45 p.m. "A" Co., No. 2 Platoon N.C.O.s and men as detailed by Lieut. Blason, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units (except "D" Co.) on Murray Parade Ground, under C.S.M. Wicheid, Corp. Edgcombe and Meade. Dress: Drill order.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" Class (except Right Half Section) at Happy Valley. Station work. Dress: Clean fatigue.

5.30 p.m. "B" Co. will parade as follows for inspection of Arms, ammunition and Kit:—

Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Platoon (except Taikoo Section), at Headquarters, No. 8 Platoon, at Kowloon Dock. All exempted men will attend. Dress: Marching order with 150 rounds ball ammunition.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section (Right Half Section) on Murray Parade Ground. Squad drill and rifle exercises.

MUSKETRY.

N.C.O.s and men will not fire on Classification Ranges until they have completed their Tests of Elementary Training.

N.C.O.s and men who have not completed these Tests will attend at Headquarters on Tuesday, 2nd October, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order with four pouches or two buff pouches.

Four N.C.O.s from "B" Co. will attend to assist in testing.

DETAILS.

On duty 30th Sept.—Mounted Section.

On duty 1st Oct.—Machine-gun Co.

On duty 2nd Oct.—Machine-gun Co.

On duty 3rd Oct.—"A" Co.

On duty 4th Oct.—"A" Co.

On duty 5th Oct.—"A" Co.

On duty 6th Oct.—"A" Co.

On duty 7th Oct.—"A" Co.

On duty 8th Oct.—"A" Co.

On duty 9th Oct.—"A" Co.

On duty 10th Oct.—"A" Co.

On duty 11th Oct.—"B" Co.

On duty 12th Oct.—"B" Co.

On duty 13th Oct.—"B" Co.

On duty 14th Oct.—"B" Co.

On duty 15th Oct.—"B" Co.

On duty 16th Oct.—"B" Co.

On duty 17th Oct.—"B" Co.

On duty 18th Oct.—"B" Co.

On duty 19th Oct.—"B" Co.

On duty 20th Oct.—"B" Co.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
GODOWN THEFT.

A godown coolie was leaving the Kowloon godowns when he was found to be in possession of a quantity of mushrooms, which had been stolen from some cargo. He was sent to prison for a month.

INDIAN EVIDENCE.

When a coolie was charged with stealing some soap from the Kowloon godowns, the evidence was given by two Indian watchmen, one of whom declared that the soap was found around the man's waist, while the other swore that the soap was under the defendant's arm-pits.

In view of this conflict of evidence Mr. Wood discharged the coolie.

SOLDIER AND SILVER.

A Chinese, who claimed to be a soldier on leave, was summoned for endeavouring to export 70 silver dollars, by the str. *Wing On*. The defendant, who said that he only arrived in Hongkong the day before the occurrence, that he was ignorant of the laws, and also that he was on his way to Kwichow to rejoin his regiment, was ordered to pay a fine of \$5.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.

Detective Sergt. Withs charged a Chinese, of the coolie class, with demanding money by means, and also with being in unlawful possession of a dangerous instrument, namely, a dagger.

It was stated that the man went to 28, Woo Sung Street, Yuenmui, and demanded from the occupants the sum of \$45. He was refused, and thereupon the man said that he would be back again in a few days, and if they did not give him any money he would stab them to death. He was then promised some money, and when he did arrive a few days later was handed \$10; he was also handed over to the police, who had been waiting for him, they having been informed of what had occurred.

The case was remanded.

OPIUM IN SOLES OF SHOES.

A Chinese woman, who cried violently throughout the hearing of her case, was charged with the unlawful possession of eight taels of opium.

It was stated that the woman was arrested on the Praya when she was carrying a pair of wooden shoes. There was something suspicious about the shoes, and the woman was stopped by a detective. An examination of the shoes resulted in the discovery that the soles had been hollowed out, and the bottoms very carefully replaced after the hollow in the soles of the shoes had been filled with opium. A fine of \$300, with the alternative of three months' hard labour, produced even louder cries from the woman, whose excuse that she had been given the shoes by a friend from Saigon, and that she knew nothing about their valuable contents, did not impress Mr. Wood.

In another opium case, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of 75 taels of opium, on board the str. *Shan Lee*. The opium was found among some luggage.

It transpired that the man was only a porter, and he went backwards and forwards to look after luggage. He stated that he did not know of the existence of the drug amongst the luggage, and Mr. Wood believed him and ordered his discharge, and the confiscation of the opium.

DARING PIRACY.

LAUNCH PASSENGERS HELD UP.

The master of the steam launch *Kung Hong*, which travels between Hongkong, Sa Mun and Ping Hoi, has reported a daring case of piracy on his launch.

He states that the launch left Hongkong at 5 a.m. on the 25th carrying about 100 passengers. About 1 p.m. the same day, just after leaving Sa Mun, and in Bias Bay, and without any warning, several of the passengers whipped out revolvers, covered the passengers, and surrounded the comrade and the launch guards, during which time other passengers, who were also members of the gang, proceeded to ransack the launch. From the safe they removed \$700, took \$130 worth of cargo, and also relieved the passengers of a large quantity of jewelry, money and clothing, the value of which is unknown. Under the orders of the robbers the launch was then steered in the direction of the village of Hu Cheung, in Bias Bay. Here there was a junk, which was obviously waiting for the robbers. The launch was run alongside, and the robbers went on board the junk and sailed away.

No damage was done to the launch, and no one was injured.

HONGKONG ARCHITECTS
SUMMONED.

VERANDAHS OVER CROWN LAND.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. Dyer Ball, Mr. A. F. Raven, architect, was summoned, along with a Chinese contractor, by the P.W.D. authorities for building a verandah over Crown Land at premises in Taku Street.

Mr. Wright, of the P.W.D., prosecuted. Mr. Raven said that the verandah had now been removed. He also stated that he told his clerk to tell the contractor not to proceed with the work until authority had been obtained, but the contractor did not seem to know anything about it. At least, he denied that he had been told to wait until authority had been obtained.

Mr. Wright said that he thought he had better summon the contractor also, otherwise when the case came up an endeavour would be made to shift the responsibility.

The contractor remarked that nothing had been said to him about obtaining permission.

Mr. Wright further stated that the plans for the buildings had been approved, but the point was that the verandah went over Crown Land, and before that could happen special permission had to be obtained from the Governor. He did not think the contractor was altogether to blame, that was why he took out the summons against Mr. Raven, who knew very well that permission had to be obtained before a verandah could be built over Crown Land. It was in the Building Ordinance, which stated that special permission had to be obtained, and also that special plans were required.

Mr. Raven here remarked that he had not yet received a summons. In fact, he only came to the Court with the idea of watching the case on behalf of the contractor.

The case was adjourned to enable Mr. Raven to call the clerk, whom he stated he sent to inform the contractor not to proceed with the work without permission.

A similar charge was also preferred against Mr. C. Clarke, another architect, in connection with some houses at Sham Shui Po.

Mr. Clarke said that the building of the offending verandahs had stopped now, and he was told that nothing had been done except the preparing of the foundation. He also contended that the building authority had no grounds for summoning him personally. He had placed no obstruction on Crown Land, and the charge was absolutely groundless. He had no connection with it at all.

This case was adjourned, for the attendance of the owner of the premises concerned.

V.R.C. AQUATIC SPORTS.
SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

The annual aquatic sports in connection with the V.R.C. were continued last evening, when there was another large crowd of spectators. Yesterday's programme included the 220 yards' championship of the Colony, for which there was some very keen racing.

The full results were as follow:—
Two LENGTHS (members only).—1. T. L. Knight; 2. C. Vas. Time, 35-secs. and 35 4-5-secs.

HURDLE RACE, two length's handicap (open).—Heat winners:—Bower, Watson (scr.), and F. M. Cruz (rec. 1); G. Hall (rec. 2) and J. Stewart (rec. 1); R. C. Wicheil (scratch) and J. Lima (rec. 1). Final to-day.

LONG PARKER (open).—1. M. A. R. Souza; 2. W. Gittings; 3. R. C. Wicheil. Distance, 61ft. 11 inches.
220 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP OF COLONY.—Heat winners:—D. Lyons and R. Lee; C. Choa and J. Stewart. Final to-day.

FOUR LENGTHS' HANDICAP (members only).—Heat winners:—Marcel and Barros; Wicheil and Franco. Final to-day.

TWO LENGTHS (boys) handicap.—Heat winners:—Howell, Long and Jack; Boteho, Hendley and Lyons (last two dead heat). Final to-day.

CHALLENGE TEAM RACE.—Won by Police Reserve (No. 2 Company, who defeated "A" Co., No. 3 Platoon, Hongkong Defense Corps.

TWO LENGTHS (non-members).—1. D. Laing; 2. C. Logan. Time, 33-secs. and 27 4-5-secs. the latter time being a record for the bath for two lengths.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

In addition to the six teams reported in our issue of the 27th instant as having joined the 2nd Division of the Hongkong League, the following have now signified their intention of entering a team:—South China Athletic, Kowloon, and the 37th Company R.G.A. Clubs are again reminded of the meeting which is to be held in Victoria Barracks on Monday evening to arrange fixtures.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, September 28th.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AND GERMANY.

A statement has been issued by the Provisional Government announcing that the Provisional Government has declared war with Germany and Austria as from the day of issuing the statement.

GAMBLING IN TUNG SHAN.

The American Consul has sent a despatch to the Tschun requesting him to stop the gambling in Tung Shan (Eastern Suburb) on the ground that it may cause trouble in the European quarters and affect the American schools and other institutions.

A RETREAT.

The Liu Liang (South of Hunan) Defence Commissioner, Lau Kiu-fan, who declared independence, has wired to General Luk Wing-ting, stating that he has retreated to Wing Chow (further south) owing to his inability to resist the Northern troops.

LUK WING-TING'S ACCIDENT.

A telegraphic message has been received by the Tschun's Yamen to-day stating that General Luk Wing-ting has accidentally fallen down on his way back to Lung Chow, after worshipping at the tomb. The surgeon of the French Consulate in Lung Chow has been called in to prescribe treatment. It is not certain whether the General will be able to return to Nanning to meet the Tschun as recently arranged.

The Generalissimo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has ordered the Minister of Finance, Liu Chung-ngai, to issue \$20,000,000 military notes and endeavour to induce the people to use them. It is also reported that Dr. Sun has sent the Minister to Hongkong to establish bureaux for raising funds, and to ask the Chinese to subscribe a loan of \$2,000,000.

PERSUASION PREFERRED TO FORCE.
A long telegram has been dispatched by the Government to General Luk Wing-ting requesting him not to use force for the settlement of the dispute in Hunan as the people are in a distressed condition. Luk is therefore asked to mediate in the matter.

THE WINTER'S COAL.

PROBABLE BAN ON EXPORT BY JAPAN.

A short time ago, it was reported in Japan that coal at ¥40 a ton was a possibility for the coming winter for certain grades of coal, and now, in order that the upward trend of prices in Japan may be stopped, there is talk of prohibiting the export of the fuel.

As to the probability of a ban on coal exports by Japan, the *Japan Advertiser* says:—

The proclamation of a ban on the export of coal is imminent, it is learned on good authority, as the official investigations into supply and demand have been concluded, proving that the prohibition of shipments may serve to restrict the advance in prices.

Coal men are of the opinion that not their sale of coal to foreigners, but the advance in freight rates, the railway congestion and the industrial booms have caused the present abnormal rises in the cost of coal. They say the ban on the shipment of coal, if proclaimed, will be of little effect.

However, the result of investigations now concluded by the officials in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce shows that the decline in the export of coal pointed out by coal men has actually taken place during the past seven months owing to the growing scarcity of tonnage and the resulting boom in freight rates, and it is limited to 217,000 tons. The total volume of exports for the period is 1,687,000 tons and its value amounts to ¥14,605,000. In the value of exports even, there is an increase of ¥1,918,000 as the result of the booms during the period.

The official investigations also show the principal destinations of Japan's coal exports to be China, Hongkong, India, the Straits Settlements, the Dutch Indies, French Indo-China, Asiatic Russia, the Philippines, North America, Hawaii, and other points.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

The late Lieut. R. N. Wood, R.N.R., whose death on active service was recently recorded, was for many years in the service of the China Steam Navigation Company. He was a native of Croft, near Darlington, and joined the C.N.S. Co. in 1910, eventually rising to the rank of chief officer. In February of this year he went on home leave, says the *N.C. Daily News*, and obtained an appointment as an officer on a mine-sweeper, and it is presumed that he met his death while acting in this capacity.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 28th September, 1917, state:—

Our last report was dated 21st September, and until yesterday our market continued dull and uninteresting, but the heavy slump in Sterling Exchange has had the effect of hardening the market considerably, and although, so far, the volume of business has not been large, there is a far better tone in the market and many selling orders have been withdrawn. Should the decline in Sterling be maintained, we look for a steady improvement in prices, which are all abnormally low at present. Shanghai market seems rather better and there is more disposition to buy. Singapore market for Rubber shares keeps firm, but with few changes on the week.

The following are our to-day's wired quotations:—

Alor Gajahs	\$ 4.50
Anger Pangs	12.40
Glennallys	2.60
Kedahs	4.10
Kompas	0.50
Malaka Pindas	3.05
Malakoffs	4.05 cum div.
New Serendahs	4.50
Sandycrofts	4.60
Tapahs	23.00

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted 2/9 per lb. Bar Silver is quoted at 51s. Sterling T. T. is 3/-. Singapore T. T. is 12 1/2%. Shanghai T. T. is nominal at about 85 and the Bank's buying rate for 3d/s. bills is nominal at about 86 1/2%.

BANKS.—With a declining exchange, Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have rapidly recovered, and after small sales at \$54 1/2, a good business has been done from \$550 up to \$570, and at the close there are buyers at \$575, with no shares offering.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Market is decidedly firmer, although but little business has been put through. Unions are offering at \$770 and Cantons at \$920. Yangtze are quoted \$100, with ex. at 72, and North China at \$110, both nominal.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires are quoted \$280. China Fires are quoted \$130 nominal.

SHIPPING.—The market has shown more disposition to buy at present low prices, and Douglases are in demand at \$78 cum div., and Indo-China Deferred at \$87. Steamboats remain nominal at \$17, and Star Ferries are offering at \$25.

OILS.—Shells remain at 107/6 nominal. Langkats are nominal at 11s. 14 and Ural Caspians at 32/.

REVENUES.—No business is reported and China Sugars are quoted at \$87 and Malabons at \$29, both sellers.

MINING.—Nothing has been done at all. Rafts could be had at \$2.40. Kailans are in demand at 40/-, Tronahs show no change at 28/- nominal.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—A fairly good business has been done in Hongkong and Whampoa Docks at \$114, \$115 and \$115 1/2, and they close steady at \$115. Kowloon Wharves have been a strong market, and price has advanced steadily to a buying quotation of \$78 cash, at which price no shares seem available. Business has also been done at \$89 for December. Shanghai Docks are nominal and unaltered at 72.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Market has been quiet, but should shortly show some improvement. West Points have improved and are now wanted at \$80. Lands are nominal at \$88, and Centrals at \$90. Hotels are on offer at \$94, and Humphreys at \$6.

COTTON MILLS.—Latest reports make the market rather harder and buyers are offering 138 for Kung Yik, Tls. 5 for Yangtze-poo, and Tls. 190 for Shanghai Cottons. Ywces remain at Tls. 160 nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The fall in exchange has caused some improvement in this market. Cements, after sales at \$6.80 and \$6.85, have been done at \$7.10. Trams, after business as low as \$5.70, have improved to a buying quotation of \$5.88. Dairy Farms are wanted at \$21, and Electricies at \$48. China Lights are still offering at \$45 and China Providents at \$71. Ropes can be had at \$28, Peat Trams at \$54, and Watsons at \$8. Other quotations are nominal at prices mentioned in our last.

MEAS.—Next Settlement day, 29th October.

MEETING.—Douglas Steamship Coy., Ltd., on 29th inst.

BOY WHO SAVED A SHIP.

Harry C. Forest, a ship's apprentice, though wounded, stuck at his post all through a German U-boat attack on his ship, the *Palm Branch*. He is a Sunderland lad only 16 years old. Both his father and brother are on active service with the Army. He was in November last that the *Palm Branch* was attacked. Forest was on duty on the bridge at the steering-wheel when the submarine was sighted. An order was immediately given to him to steer a zigzag course, and the submarine at once opened fire. One of the earliest shots struck the vessel above the water-line. Another crashed into the ship and wrecked several of the officers' rooms, setting them on fire. The crew attacked the flames and put them out.

Still the submarine went on firing. One shell, bursting about 10 yards away, wounded one of the crew. Another shell sent a shower of fragments on to the bridge, one piece striking Forest on the top of the head, inflicting a wound which bled freely.

The captain told him "You had better go below." "No," replied Forest, "I'm all right; I would like to stay on the bridge with you, sir." And seeing the lad's determination the captain gave way and Forest continued to steer with she's constantly dropping around.

Luckily the vessel drew gradually ahead and escaped. Forest soon recovered from his wound, and after a brief visit home went to sea again, where he still is. Some time later (as Sir John Jellicoe said recently) the *Palm Branch* was given a gun and put to sea again, and last March she was once more attacked by two submarines. She set up a fine fight, and not only got away safely but also sank one of the submarines first.

INTIMATIONS

"OUR + DAY"

18th OCT., 1917.

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS
LANE, CRAWFORD
and Company

WILL PRESENT FREE

ONE TICKET

FOR EVERY \$20 WORTH OF GOODS

PURCHASED IN THEIR STORE

FOR CASH ONLY.

FROM SEPT. 26TH TO OCT. 16TH.

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR
BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.
V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR
WHISKY.THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[487-3]

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED:

SMART AUTUMN
MILLINERY.

WHITE FELT. BLACK AND COLOURED

VELVET HATS. AUTUMN STRAWS.

BLOUSES. NECKWEAR. ETC.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th October, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB, ANNEE, Charter Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1917. [1088]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	As per plan.	17,000 (about)	310	27,000

8% MILITARY LOAN.

THIRD DRAWING FOR REDEMPTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the Third Drawing for Redemption of the 8% Military Loan will take place in Peking on 2nd October, 1917, the total amount to be drawn being \$1,000,000.

The serial numbers of Drawn Bonds will be published in the Government Gazette, THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, Peking, 28th September, 1917. [1084]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' SECTION.

CAPTAIN'S CUP—OCTOBER.

THE above Competition will be played off between 22nd and 27th October, inclusive. [1085]

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, OF HONGKONG

Announces a free lecture on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

WM. R. RATHVON, C.S.B.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4th, 1917.

AT 5.30 P.M.

"OUR DAY."

LADIES willing to Sell ROSES on "OUR DAY," 18th October, are requested to send in their names by SATURDAY, 6th October, to—

LADY MAY,
Government House.

Writers are requested to state their preference, if any, for a particular district, which will be considered as far as possible.

ENVELOPES SHOULD BE MARKED "OUR DAY."

AL FRESCO FETE.

In Aid of the Funds of SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, to be held in the Compound of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), 30th Sept., 1917, from 9 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.

Admission Ticket, \$1, which is entitled to a Souvenir on its presentation at the Souvenir Pavilion (on the evening of the Fete only).

Tea, Cakes, and Refreshments will be served during the afternoon and night.

Tickets can be obtained from To-day at Messrs. GRACE & CO., No. 4, Wyndham Street, and at the ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL COMPOUND on SUNDAY, 30th September, from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M., and at the Gate on the night of the Fete.

The various stalls will be opened for inspection of the public from 3 to 6 P.M. on 30th Sept. [1081]

INTIMATIONS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 29th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 29th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAMPAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1917. [1000]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per Share payable to all Shareholders of the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 28th October, 1917.

Notice is further given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1917. [1012]

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment IN STERLING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [1056]

NORTH POINT HOTEL.

SHAUKWAN ROAD.

Tel. 807.

THE BAND of the "KORRA MARU" will play Selections on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, on the grounds of the above Hotel, from 8 P.M. to 11 P.M. [1079]

ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTION.

CAUSEWAY BAY.

THE REVEREND MOTHER, Superior of the French Convent here, to inform the Public and all kind friends of the Convent that from the 1st of October next there will be an Exhibition and Sale of Work every day at the Convent.

A large quantity of useful Articles suitable for Christmas Presents, including Underwear, Children's Frocks, etc., may be had at Moderate Prices.

The REVEREND MOTHER hopes that all kind friends will patronize the Work of the Poor Chinese Orphans and thus help the Sisters to continue their Charitable Work.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	As per plan.	17,000 (about)	310	27,000

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 10th day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.—

ONE WHARF piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1355—Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated 18th February, 1912—Annual Crown rent \$78.00—Area 100,110 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1917. [1069]

INTIMATION

THERE IS NOTHING MORE

REFRESHING

IN YOUR BATH

THAN

WATSON'S

HOUSEHOLD

AMMONIA.

In Bottles 75 Cts. Each.

ONLY FROM

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

[12]

BIRTH.

BEAVIS. On the 28th inst. at 64, The Peak, the wife of C. E. H. BEAVIS, of a son. [1090]

DEATH.

LARSEN. At the International Hospital, Hankow, on September 16th, LEWIS PETER LARSEN, of Dekalb, U.S.A., aged 36 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAMPS ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

ARGENTINA AND THE WAR.

It says much for the influence of German propaganda that a people so jealous of their national dignity as the Argentines should have tolerated the submarine outrages of which on several occasions their very limited mercantile marine has been the victim. When the war broke out Argentine sentiment was overwhelmingly in favour of the Allies. For this there were many reasons. The Argentines have always been in close sympathy with the French, with whom they have much, besides their democratic ideals, in common. The educated classes are thoroughly conversant with the French language and literature, they follow French fashions in dress, and they regard Paris as their Mecca. From Italy Argentina has received for many years a constant stream of immigrants, who now form a very large proportion of the population. Indeed, it has often been said that the Argentine of to-day has been created by Italian labour and British capital. Great Britain has made very valuable contributions to Argentine progress from the infant days of the Republic. It was the first Power to recognise the independence of Argentina and to celebrate a Treaty of Commerce and Friendship with her. Prior to that Britons had done much to assist the colonists to cast off the yoke of Spain. When the River Plate was dominated by a fleet of Spanish vessels in 1814 it was British commerce which furnished the funds necessary to improvise an opposing naval force. The fleet of

thirteen vessels, under the brilliant command of an Irishman, the renowned Admiral William Brown, up to that time the skipper of a merchant vessel trading to the Plate, swept the river clean of the enemy's ships, blockaded Montevideo, and shattered the last bulwark of Spanish colonial power in this part of South America. Brown subsequently placed the country under a further debt of gratitude by conducting a very successful campaign at sea against Brazil, and his memory is held in affectionate remembrance to-day as that of the creator of the Argentine Navy. As on sea so on land our fellow-countrymen played an important part in the war of liberation. It is, however, in the pursuits of peace that they have laid the country under the chief obligation. During the first quarter of the last century the British residents were more numerous than those of any other nationality, and of eighty-five trade licences issued in 1825 they took out no fewer than thirty-seven. The high esteem in which they were held is attested by the fact that the first naturalisation papers granted by the National Executive were in favour of an Englishman. The British were amongst the pioneers of the great pastoral and agricultural industries, which are the bases of the Republic's present-day prosperity, and they established the first foreign bank in 1853. The first external loan which the nation contracted was from the firm of Baring, Bros., in 1824, at a time when other foreign financial houses considered the risk too great, and though of recent years, since the Republic's stability has been assured, there has been no lack of credit facilities from other quarters a return issued in 1905 showed that of the total foreign obligations contracted by the Republic from the date of its emancipation no less than 92 per cent. was with Great Britain. To-day it is computed that scarcely less than five hundred millions of British money are invested in the Republic in one form or another. This money is employed in practically every sphere of the nation's activity, but chiefly in railways. These have a mileage of 21,000 and a capital value verging on two hundred millions sterling. Great Britain owns and manages three-fourths of the entire system and claims a corresponding proportion of the money invested in it. The benefits which this enterprise has conferred on the nation by carrying civilisation into the wilderness cannot be over-estimated. While the British capitalist and engineer have thus united to place the Republic in touch with itself, British shipping has always been the principal link between the Republic and the rest of the world. Before the war the British tonnage engaged in the overseas trade of the Republic exceeded that of all the other nations added together, and was six times as great as that of its nearest rival, Germany. Great Britain, also, has long been Argentina's best customer, taking nearly one-half of her total exports. Germany has made rapid strides in recent years, but is still a very poor second. It will, therefore, be seen that Argentina's interests were closely bound up with the success of the Allies. With the aid of heavy subsidies, however, the Germans established well-equipped newspapers in the native tongue which attained considerable circulations, and, by presenting Germany's side of the case and glorifying her achievements, they gradually influenced public opinion in her favour. Recently it is reported that, in order to counteract the growing ill feeling created by the U-boat campaign, the German Bank, taking advantage of the Government's financial needs and the difficulty of obtaining accommodation in Europe, made a confidential offer of an immediate loan of a very substantial sum. The exposure, however, of Count Luxburg's treachery appears to have destroyed the effect of these manoeuvres. If ultimately Argentina should declare war against Germany she would be a welcome ally. From her Army, which is maintained by conscription and modelled on the German plan, it has been said that she could furnish an expeditionary force of 200,000 men, while her Navy, though small, contains several powerful modern units which would be very serviceable in policing the seas. Still more important are the corn and cattle which she might then be expected to place unreservedly at the disposal of the Entente. To Germany the enmity of Argentina would mean a very serious handicap after the war in an increasingly important market which she has been at great pains to cultivate.

The half-yearly meeting of the members of the Hongkong Jockey Club will be held on October 13th.

Captain D. G. T. Sneyd, M.C., R.G.A., formerly 24th Hazara Mountain Battery, has been promoted Major.

Major R. D. Crawford, formerly of the H.K.S.R. R.G.A. at Kowloon, has been mentioned in Salomika despatches.

Major F. A. S. Morgan, R.G.A., formerly of Hongkong, has been mentioned in despatches for services at Salomika.

Major H. P. Garwood, a former Adjutant of the R.G.A. in Hongkong, has been mentioned in despatches from Salomika.

Captain R. H. Fitzroy, R.G.A., who was with the 33rd Company at Lyemam, and at the British Legation, Peking, has been promoted Major.

Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., LL.D., who is on his way back to Hongkong from Peking, stopped en route with Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper at Shanghai.

Major T. C. Leah, R.G.A., who was stationed in the Colony previous to the outbreak of war, has been mentioned in despatches from Lieut. General G. F. Milne at Salomika.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$200 to the Funds of the Hospitals from the Pawnbrokers' Guild.

Major D. Pudsey, R.F.A., who was formerly an officer of the R.G.A. in Hongkong, has been mentioned in despatches by Lieut. General G. F. Milne, C.B., D.S.O., from Salomika.

Captain (temp. Major) E. N. Williams, D.C.L.I., who was with the D.C.L.I. when that regiment was stationed in Hongkong a few years ago, has been mentioned in despatches from Salomika.

Captain T. E. Bisbee, D.C.L.I., who was stationed in this Colony with his regiment on the outbreak of war, has been mentioned in despatches from Lieut. General G. F. Milne, C.B., D.S.O., at Salomika.

Captain (Acting Major) F. W. Thicknesse, R.G.A., who before the war was an officer of the H.K.S.B. R.G.A. at Kowloon, afterwards joining the Staff, has been mentioned in despatches from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

A Whist Drive was held by the Dockyard Recreation Club on Wednesday night. The prize winners were—Ladies—1st, Mrs. Carrrod; 2nd, Mrs. Alderman; 3rd, Mrs. Black. Men—1st, Mr. Wright; 2nd, Mr. Clayforth; 3rd, Mr. Greet. "Booby" prizes were awarded to Mrs. Deane and Mr. Barclay. Mr. V. Sianard was M.C.

A grand *al fresco* fete will take place to-morrow (Sunday) in the Compound of the R.C. Cathedral. Entrance will be free from 3 to 7 p.m., but from 9 to 11.30 p.m. a fee of \$1 will be charged, and this will give a title to a souvenir. H.E. the Governor has expressed his intention of being present. As there will be a full moon a large attendance is expected.

At the Hongkong Police Reserve Club last evening, two presentations were made to Trooper Sergt. Relph, of the mounted section of the Reserve, who is shortly proceeding Home for service at the front. The presentations were from the senior Officers and the Troopers respectively, and consisted of a handsome silver flask and a gold wrist watch, both articles being suitably inscribed. The presentations were made by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), who referred in eulogistic terms to the services of Trooper Sergt. Relph as a policeman, and to his popularity with both officers and men, who wished him all good luck in his great adventure and a safe return. Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R.) in command of the mounted section, followed in a similar strain. Sergt. Relph in acknowledgment, spoke of the pleasant time he had spent in the Corps and said he hoped to be able to join the 17th Lancers.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

September 27th, 8 p.m.—Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, moving N.N.W. or N.

September 28th, 12.30 p.m.—Typhoon in about 130deg. Long. E. and 20deg. Lat. N., moving N.

Typhoon in about 114deg. Long. E. and 15deg. Lat. N., direction unknown.

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

DIAMOND JUBILEE.

The Hongkong Daily Press, which celebrates its Diamond Jubilee on Monday, October 1st, has decided to mark the occasion by presenting a special illustrated supplement free to every purchaser of the paper on that day.

The supplement contains a number of articles describing the wonderful progress of the Colony during the past sixty years, and discussing many questions of current local interest. We trust that it will be received with approval and will be found to serve a useful purpose.

Included in the table of contents are the following:—

"Hongkong Daily Press," a brief history; "The Romance of Hongkong," The Progress of Sixty years; "Constitutional Reform in Hongkong," by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.; "Some Observations on Constitutional Reform," by C. G. Alabaster, Barrister-at-Law; "Education in Hongkong during the Half-Century," by the Rev. Thomas W. Pearce; "Land Development in Hongkong," by A. Shelton Hooper, F.S.I.; "Industrial Wealth of South China," by C. A. Middleton Smith, M.Sc., Taikoo Professor of Engineering in the University of Hongkong; "Development of British Trade in South China," by Dennis K. Moss, Author of "Britons in Germany in China"; "Some Notes on Shipping and Shipbuilding" (Contributed); "Progress of Sanitation in Hongkong," by Dr. W. W. Pearce, Medical Officer of Health; "Public Works—A Sketch of the Department's Activities," by the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works; "Banking and Currency," by W. J. Hinton, Professor of Economics in the University of Hongkong; and Hongkong's Contribution to the War in Men and Money.

NEW ISSUE OF BRITISH WAR BONDS.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank inform us that they have received the following telegram from their London Office:—

On and after 2nd October applications will be received for a new issue at par of 5 per cent. National War Bonds in denominations of £50, £100, £200, £500, £1,000 and £5,000, repayable in five, seven and ten years at 102, 103 and 104, respectively. Residents abroad (will be) exempted from tax as on former occasions. Also 4 per cent. tax compounded ten-year Bonds, repayable at par. Interest payable half-yearly (on the 1st April (and) 1st October. Allotments obtainable in registered or bearer form. The Bonds (will be) available at par in payment of Death Duties and excess profits. Holders of 5 per cent. Bonds may convert at the rate of £5 for £100 5 per cent. War Loan. Holders of 4 per cent. Bonds may convert into 4 per cent. War Loan at par. National War Bonds will be accepted at par for subscriptions in the event of any future long-dated War Loan.

CHINESE EDITOR AND ALLEGED MENACES.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. Dyer Ball, the editor of the *Maipo Daily Press*, a Chinese newspaper, was charged with demanding money by menaces from a Chinese doctor. Mr. Mattingley prosecuted and Mr. Davidson defended.

Mr. Mattingley explained that the allegation was that on several occasions defendant wrote complainant threatening that unless he was paid the sum of \$200, he would insert in his newspaper, a disparaging paragraph which had been published in a Kowloon newspaper. He further went on to threaten that this publication would be followed by others more damaging, if the money was not paid. However, a trap was laid for defendant. The chief Chinese detective arranged to be present at an appointment made between complainant and defendant. Defendant was handed two marked notes, each of \$100 each, and they were taken from him by the Police. Defendant was caught red-handed. His (Mr. Mattingley's) firm, when they were instructed, made the necessary arrangements for the Chinese detective to be present.

The complainant said that the defendant handed him a business card which contained the following announcement:—Kwong Sun-wo, otherwise Kwok Wah, otherwise Pi Lit, a native of Kwangtung Province, an law scholar, headmaster of schools, an ex-magistrate of the Ye Yuen District and then transferred to act as the magistrate of the Sun On District, and in addition to this to act as the Chief Judicial, Military and Police Officer, having hitherto been a Commander of the Republican Army, now Chief Manager of the *Maipo Daily Press*.

Complainant also bore out the statements made by his solicitor, after which the case was adjourned.

THE WAR.

HEAVY GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS IN WEST.

BRITISH STRENGTHENING POSITIONS.

AMERICA'S FIRST COMMUNIQUE.

U.S. AND THE ALLIES.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

GENERAL MAURICE INTERVIEWED

LONDON, September 27th.

General Maurice, interviewed by Reuter, and reviewing the military situation, said that the pause in the Western operations, which has just broken, was due to the rain and mud in August rendering the bringing up of guns a most formidable task. On the other hand, it afforded the enemy time to reinforce his artillery and infantry, which necessitated more deliberate preparations for the resumption of the offensive, which is simply justified by results. The present operations are part of the battle begun on July 31st for the possession of the ridge from Menin road to Passchendaele, which is the key of the situation. Despite counter-attacks more desperate than ever, we never gained the whole objectives so completely as in the last two fights.

Owing to the German plan of lightly holding the front line, and relying on pill-boxes and densely formed counter-attacks, there has been no slaughter of Germans comparable with that on the 20th since the first battle of Ypres. The most portentous aspect for the future is this terrible wastage of German reserves. When we have secured the plateau we shall have achieved a definite victory, because there is nothing but the plains beyond. Moreover, from the plateau our guns can dominate the coast. Since July 31st the Germans have employed 75 per cent more Divisions than we have.

As regards the Italian front, from which General Maurice has just returned, he says we must not expect an early dramatic success, but the situation gives great promise for the future. The passage of the Isonzo was one of the greatest feats of the whole war.

GERMANY'S MAN-POWER.

CANNOT CONTINUE MUCH LONGER

LONDON, September 27th.

Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters writes: It is remarkable that a year ago we were fighting, day after day, for objectives on the Somme Ridge, and it could seldom be said that any definite operation was really finished, whereas recently objectives tackled in the morning have been secured in the evening. The latest officer prisoners, as last week, are very depressed. They confess the conviction that Germany cannot continue much longer, because of the serious shortage of man-power. Similar belief is to be found in the ranks, evidenced by the readiness of bodies, especially Saxons, to surrender, while it is generally felt that the entry of America is fatal to the Fatherland.

WAR OFFICE EXPLANATION.

LONDON, September 27th.

The War Office points out that a German communiqué states that we gained less territory on the 29th than on the 20th. This is perfectly true, but the objectives set were smaller, and all the objectives were gained. The War Office adds that General Ludendorff, in purposely misleading phrases, describes the fighting near Zonnebeke, and emphasises the retention of Gheluvelt, which is outside the British objectives.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

REPULSED BY BRITISH.

LONDON, September 27th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: After all the objectives were gained yesterday, seven powerful counter-attacks in the afternoon and evening were repulsed with heavy enemy loss. We took 1,614 prisoners yesterday, including 48 officers. Our casualties were light. To-day we improved our position southward of Polygon Wood.

Despite mistiness and a strong west wind, our aeroplanes, the day-long, machine-gunned the enemy fighting line in the rear. Thirty thousand rounds were fired at altitudes of 100 feet and upwards. Many enemy parties were dispersed with casualties. On one occasion three guns were fired on while in movement, resulting in two gun-teams holding, while the other gun was overturned.

Our flyers encountered strong opposition. A large number of air fights at a low altitude resulted in heavy casualties on both sides. Our machines dropped two tons on reserves at night-time. We brought down seven enemy aeroplanes and drove down three. Five others were brought down by infantry fire. Thirteen of ours are missing.

HARDEST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE PROGRESSING.

LONDON, September 27th.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states: The Flanders campaign continues with a strategic idea and tactical methods which show the consummate skill with which the teachings of war have been applied. On Thursday last we hit into the great Flanders ridge system to a depth of 1,500 yards. To-day we have gone on to a scarcely less degree. The resistance is very bitter and, despite the commonness of the phrase, I honestly believe that the fight which developed at daylight this morning will prove the hardest in the war. The latest news is of the best. We have advanced three quarters of a mile across ground of the utmost tactical value. There have been no counter-attacks as yet, though we have been prepared for them. The aggregate of casualties is probably low in proportion to our gains.

LONDON, September 27th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Later accounts show that the fighting yesterday afternoon and evening was exceedingly severe. The enemy spared no effort to regain important ground which we had captured. The enemy made four separate counter-attacks with great strength on our new front from Tower Hamlets to the St. Julien Gravenstafel Road. The struggle was most severe in the area south of Polygon Wood, where English, Scottish, Welsh and Australian troops defeated repeated attempts to break in positions. All the enemy attempts were repulsed. His losses are extremely heavy. In the evening the fighting died down, leaving us in possession of the ground captured.

ENEMY HEAVILY REPULSED.

LONDON, September 27th.

A French communiqué states: After a violent bombardment of our positions from Les Vaux Mergon, to the west of Cerny, the enemy yesterday attacked south of Arbre de Cerny. Our fire repulsed him with heavy losses. A second attack down between the Casemates and California Plateaux was also repulsed.

HOLDING ON.

BRITISH TENACITY.

LONDON, September 27th.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says: Despite repeated and violent enemy counter-attacks on the positions which we won yesterday, we hold the whole of our gains, with one or two trifling exceptions, which in no wise affect the immense value of the victory. The slight recencies which the Germans effected at such terrible cost are not likely to avail them much, since our gunners have been pounding them remorselessly all night long. There has been very severe fighting on the slopes of Hill 40, just north of Zonnebeke, and around Cameron House. The Australians have borne the weight of some most determined counter-attacks in Polygon Wood, in which they have beaten back the enemy every time. South of the Ypres-Menin road, the Germans have been throwing grey waves against the Little Tower Hamlets Ridge, with a persistence showing how little General von Arnim regards the losses of which the German wireless messages make so light. The brilliant sunshine continues to help us. Visibility is satisfactory and the ground in excellent condition. Our aeroplanes yesterday detected two small concentrations of German artillery, which were forthwith spotted for the guns most successfully, most of the enemy weapons being knocked out.

The great epic of the fighting has been a stand by the Britishers north of the Ypres-Menin road, who were attacked on Tuesday morning by enemy forces outnumbering us by four to one. Our troops were forced back for an appreciable distance. Then they recovered and reorganised under heavy shell-fire. They launched a counter-attack early in the afternoon, winning back to seventy yards of their former line. Yesterday morning they pushed on and found two companies of Argyll Highlanders who had been cut off and given up as lost, but who were still gallantly holding out with corpses piled up all around.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, September 27th.

A German official wireless message says: The battle of Flanders has been uninterrupted all day and night. At least twelve enemy Divisions, often accompanied by tanks, advanced between Mangelnare and Hollebeke. We repulsed repeated assaults astride Langemarek. The enemy penetrated a distance of one kilometre between St. Julien and the Ypres-Menin road. There was stubborn fighting at Zonnebeke and Gheluvelt. The latter remained ours. Repeated assaults further south broke down.

AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE.

WASHINGTON, September 27th.

The first United States war communiqué has been issued. It mainly relates to the operations of the Allies last week, and declares that the Allies, while they definitely possess the ascendancy, are content merely to wear down the enemy until the force of the American Army is felt. It also declares that evidently the enemy does not feel able to undertake his much advertised offensive.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL AERIAL RAIDS.

LONDON, September 27th.

The Admiralty announces: Naval aircraft dropped many tons of bombs on Tuesday night on Thourout, Lightervelde and Cortemarek junctions. We scored several direct hits on the lines. All the machines returned.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IRISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, September 27th.

The Press Bureau announces that the Irish Convention has concluded the presentation stage in the scheme of Government for Ireland.

SWEDISH "DIPLOMACY."

A LONG STANDING AFFAIR.

MEXICO CITY, September 27th.

It is stated on good authority that investigation shows that the passage of German code messages between the German Legation here and Berlin via the Swedish Legation, extended as far back as the early part of 1916. It is also stated that the messages were not confined to despatches from Herr Eckhardt, but consisted partly of messages to the Berlin Foreign Office, which were transmitted through the Swedish Legation to Herr Eckhardt, and were answered by the same route.

EARLIER CABLES.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE WAR

THE ALLIES' IDEAL.

LONDON, September 27th.

Mr. Asquith, in the course of his speech at Leeds, said: Wherever we turn in Central and Eastern Europe we see artificial territorial arrangements offending the populations concerned, and which have been and must remain, as long as they continue, seedplots of unrest and potential war. In conclusion he referred to the claims of Italy, Roumania, Serbia, Poland, Greece and the Southern Slavs, and said there must be complete and permanent liquidation of these dangerous accounts on lines of racial affinity, historic tradition and the aspirations of the inhabitants. Our ideal, he said, is the creation of a world-wide policy uniting the peoples in a confederation of which justice will be the base and liberty the corner-stone. The limitation of armaments and international arbitration will be milestones on the road leading to its attainment. (Cheers.)

In his peroration, Mr. Asquith said: Meanwhile, until the issue is finally decided—and in my judgment, it cannot be long delayed—we must keep our powder dry. Thank God, there is nowhere any sign of relaxation of our will or resources. Our gallant Army, under its indomitable chief, is pushing the new offensive in Flanders with cool precision, burning courage and deadly effect. Our sailors, munition workers, captains of industry and finance and thousands of millions of men and women of every degree, sustaining the national effort, are living witnesses of the inspiring power of a great cause and architects and builders of the Temple of Victory. France and Italy, staunch and loyal to the core, are reaping fresh laurels at Verdun and Isonzo; Russia, amidst domestic troubles and distractions, repudiates and disdains the insulting offer of a separate peace; and America, with illimitable reserves of moral and material strength, throws the mighty sword of the New World into the scale. Notwithstanding the cloud hovering over our banners, with the knowledge that the blood and treasure spilt during three years are given with no selfish or worldly cause, with the certainty that in victory for the Allies lies the only hope of the world and a solid and fruitful peace, let us, with tranquil faith and unstinted devotion, persevere to the end. (Cheers.)

GERMANY AND PEACE.

SOP TO THE POPE.

PARIS, September 27th.

Germany's verbal Note on the subject of Belgium, mentioned in yesterday's message from Berne, has been much commented upon. It is regarded as a sop to the Pope, but as valueless as a basis of discussion with the Entente. It is a subtle manoeuvre intended to narrow the war issue to Belgium, which Germany now indicates that she cannot hold.

NEW BRITISH WAR BONDS.

LONDON, September 27th.

There will be a meeting of bankers in the City to-day, attended by Mr. Lloyd George, for the purpose of explaining the Government's intentions regarding the new short-term War Bonds in substitution for Exchequer Bonds.

GERMANY AND SUB-MARINISM.

WASHINGTON, September 27th.

In connection with the Bernstorff telegram mentioned on September 21st, Mr. Lansing states that he has conclusive evidence that Count Bernstorff knew, on January 10th that the German Foreign Minister had telegraphed the German Minister at Mexico that unrestricted submarine warfare would begin on February 1st, but he nevertheless made an endeavour to keep the United States neutral.

COTTON REGULATIONS.

LONDON, September 27th.

In connection with the regulations for dealings in cottons and futures, the grades will be American good middling, Sakel, lardies and fully good fair. The trading will be in single months and five months ahead, the first being January to May, 1918. The fluctuation per day will be confined to a penny, American, and three-halfpence Egyptian. Trading by jobbers will be permitted and any class of order may be executed for subjects resident in the British Empire or Allied countries.

AMERICA AND THE ALLIES

WASHINGTON, September 27th.

President Wilson has opposed the acceptance of the British House of Commons' invitation to American Congressmen to visit the Front, and the French invitation that Congress be represented at the Later Allied Parliament. President Wilson does not wish to give the impression that the United States is bound by alliance with the Entente.

GERMANS ARRESTED AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 27th.

One hundred Germans have been arrested and charged with violating permits to enter barred zones. Important documents, also powder which could be used for disabling machinery, have been seized.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR TROUBLES.

COAL-MINERS DECLINE TERMS.

MELBOURNE, September 27th.

The coal-miners have declined the Government terms, and the Government is now inviting workers under Government conditions.

SUPPLY OF TEA.

GREAT SCARCITY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 27th.

The papers are discussing the possibility of "No tea" replacing the familiar "No sugar" placards in shops, for it is pointed out that the supply of Indian tea marketed, in the third week of September was abnormally low. It was under 2,000 packages as compared with 60,000 normally, whilst the Ceylon supply is almost as low. The inferior facilities for handling in the North make the present landing at Liverpool, instead of London, a contributory cause of the shortage.

AMERICAN SHIPPING PROGRAMME.

MANY VESSELS COMMANDEERED.

WASHINGTON, September 27th.

At present there are 433 American ships of a tonnage of 2,871,000 available for overseas service. The Emergency Fleet Corporation has commandeered four hundred steel ships of 2,500,000 tons and already contracted for 638 ships of a total tonnage of 3,124,000. Several commandeered ships are already carrying cargo. The ships contracted for, which are being built first, will be launched in two months. The Shipping Board further proposes to construct an additional 7,000,000 tons of ships, for which Congress has asked a vote of a billion dollars.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

LONDON, September 27th.

A Paris message says that the shipping arrivals during the past week were 895 and the sailings 1,010. The sinkings were seven vessels over and five under 1,000 tons.

SILVER.

LONDON, September 27th.

Silver stands at fifty-four. The demand has increased. There are increased offerings. The market is dull.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KOWI SAN PO."]

THE FLOODS AT TIENTSIN.

SHANGHAI, September 26th.

The flood at Tientsin is most serious in the Japanese concession, where the depth of water is ten feet. The Peking-Tientsin and Tientsin-Kiuchan railway lines are broken.

THE SENATE.

The Mandate concerning a Senate will be issued after Mr. Wing-tung's reply has been received.

PERU AND GERMANY.

LIMA, September 27th.

The Peruvian Government has sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding satisfaction within one week for the sinking of the sailing vessel *Lorton*.

ARGENTINA WANTS WAR.

BUENOS AIRES, September 27th.

There was a huge demonstration in favour of a rupture with Germany, many prominent people participating.

WOOL SPECULATIONS.

STOCKHOLM, September 26th.

The wool merchant, M. Lundström, has committed suicide. He lost £1,500,000 in speculating, many people being ruined.

NEW RUSSIAN COMMANDERS.

PETERSBURG, September 26th.

General Tcheremissoff has been appointed in command of the Northern Front and General Volestchenko, in command of the South-Western Front.

SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

STOCKHOLM, September 27th.

As a result of the elections the new Second Chamber will be composed of 86 Branting Socialists, 12 Independent Socialists, 2 Liberals, 55 Conservatives, and 12 of the Peasant Party.

SINN FEIN LEADER'S DEATH.

A HUNGER-STRIKER.

LONDON, September 27th.

The Sinn leader, Thomas Ashe, who was sentenced to death after the Irish rebellion (the sentence being afterwards commuted to servitude for life) has died in Dublin after hunger-striking. With other Sinn Fein prisoners, he was forcibly fed.

A GALLANT FRENCH AIRMAN.

HEROIC RESCUE OF A BRITISH COMPANION.

The following account, in which names are suppressed, is of interest as showing how the French airman work with ours, and also how promptly the French Government rewards in deserving cases:

In April last a combined Allied attack was made on a seaport "somewhere in Flanders." A British aeroplane was hit, and fell with its occupants into the sea. The position was so dangerous, and the enemy's fire so heavy, that the French Commandant forbade any attempt at relief. A French *Enseigne de Vaisseau*, however, in defiance of orders, went with his seaplane to the rescue, and succeeded in getting the British officers on to his craft. The machine being later disabled, they were all taken prisoners by the Germans. The French Commandant, in writing to the *Enseigne's* father, described the son's conduct as heroic. The fire was terrific, the young man's action was watched with greatest anxiety, and the escape of the whole party from wounds was miraculous. After speaking in the highest terms of the young officer's conduct, the Commandant added that, as orders had been disobeyed, it would have been necessary, had he returned, to place him under arrest. The conductor, with the result shown in the order of superior authority. These included an Army Order of the day, recounting the exploit, and adding the palm to the Croix de Guerre, already earned by the *Enseigne*, and a decree appointing him Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. An order of the Minister of Marine, a few days later date promoted the *Enseigne de Vaisseau* to the rank of lieutenant as a specially deserving case.

His services have also been recognized by the King, who has been pleased to confer upon him the D.S.O. and to confer upon his observer the D.S.M. The King has also conferred the D.S.M. on the crew of the companion seaplane. The young officer is the son of a French nobleman of the South of France, connected with a British family well represented in the Services—*Times*.

Conservation of wealth would be the same as capital punishment to some of our "glutes"—*Amoy City Star*.

CONSTIPATION.

The Cause of much Suffering.

When the Bowels are clogged the waste matter decays and ferments and enters the blood, and is carried to all parts of the body, producing Headaches, Bilioussness, Sleeplessness, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and various other ailments disturbing the Heart and Nervous System, and if continued is liable to cause inflammation of the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys. Nature often requires a little assistance, and if this assistance is given at the first indication much distress and suffering may be averted. Mothers, especially, should guard the health of their children, and inculcate regular habits from infancy. As a family remedy for Costiveness, Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS have a wide reputation. They are mild in their action, causing neither weakness nor sickness and do not gripe, and may be used by old and young, weak and strong.

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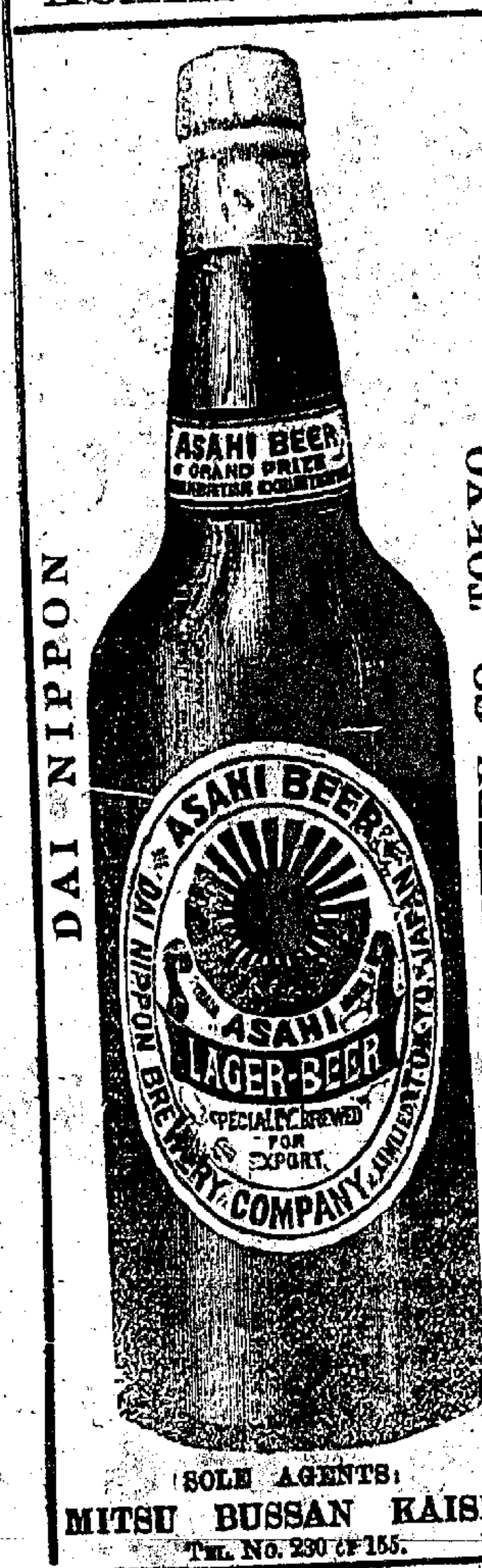
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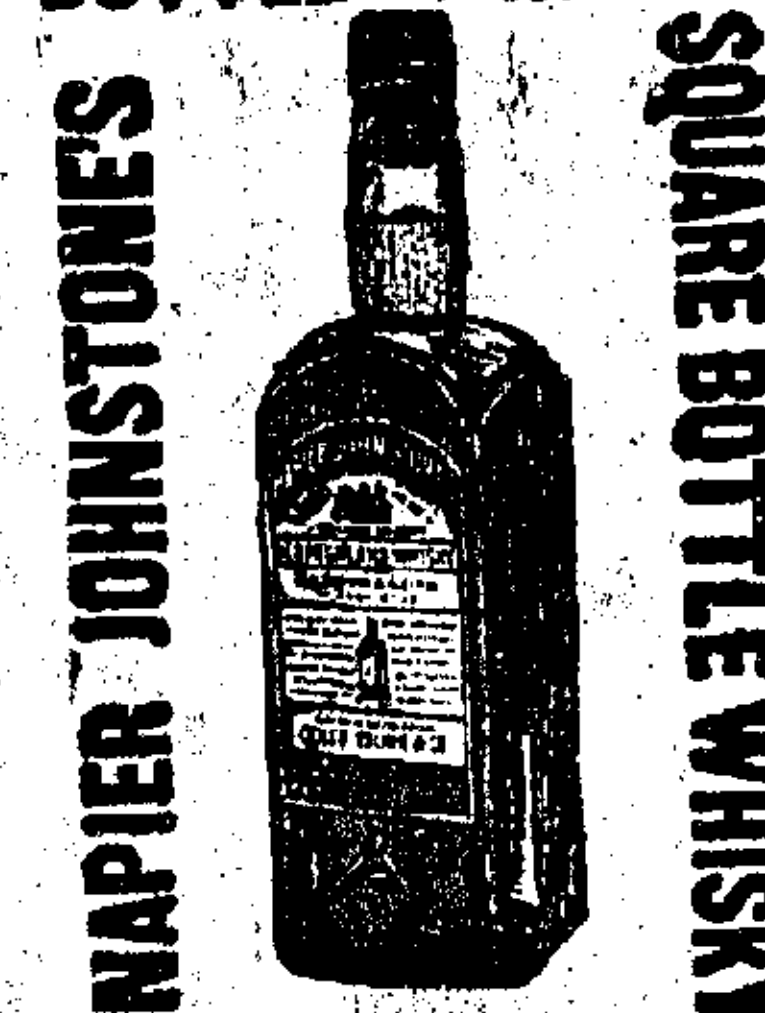
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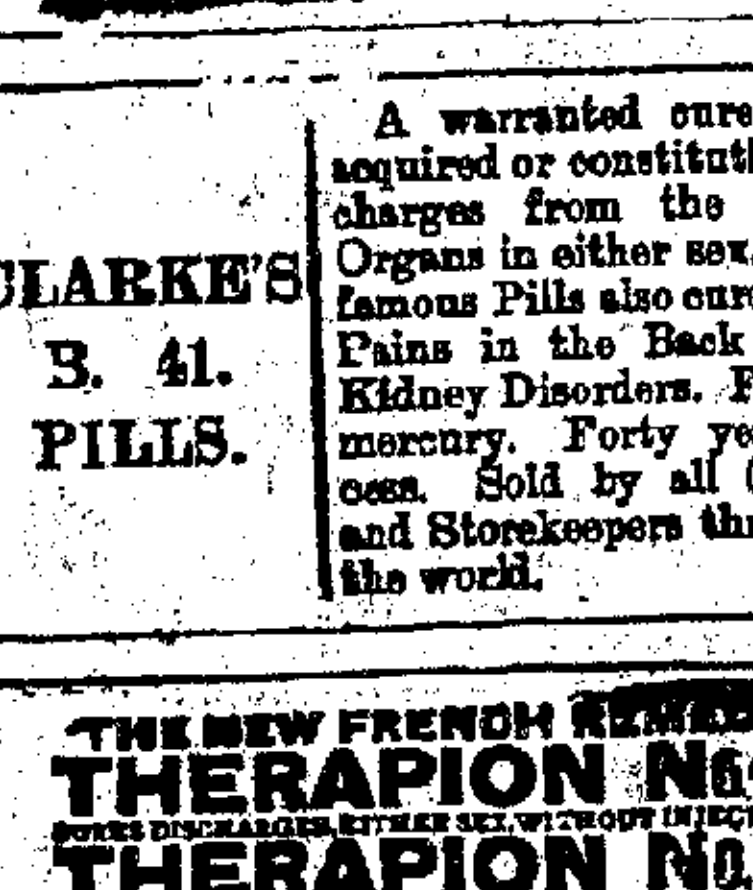
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

GREAT BRITAIN AND ALSACE-LORRAINE. MR. BALFOUR'S DECLARATION. "WE MUST HELP FRANCE."

The British Government were pressed recently by various speakers in the Commons for a statement as to their attitude towards Serbia, the whole question of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France. Mr. Balfour made a guarded reply, in which he said that he would be doing a very ill service to this country if he attempted to define the British position towards the problems of the Near East. They believed that the nationalities of Austria-Hungary should be allowed to develop along their own lines and in their own way.

Mr. Balfour, however, put the question of Alsace-Lorraine on a totally different plane, and, in an eloquent passage, asked how anyone who had supported France during the war and believed in France could doubt the duty of restoring to her the provinces which were torn from her after the war engineered by Bismarck.

Mr. Balfour said: "The broad principles which animated the Government have been expounded by the late Prime Minister, the present Prime Minister, by the late Foreign Secretary, and by others in high office during the three years the war has lasted. Of course, how we are going to apply those broad principles depends upon the circumstances of the great complexity of circumstances of the war upon the changing conditions of the military and naval conditions in the world. How can we go into details and anticipate now the work that will have to be done by the final Peace Congress? I do not believe it is possible."

Every statement made by a responsible Minister is treated as a kind of pledge as to the precise and detailed course which is to be pursued by the Government of which he is a member when the time of the settlement arrives. That is a very dangerous way of treating this kind of statement.

My hon. friend and the newspapers call for precise statements as to what you are going to do, or the Government are going to do, in this or that part of Europe. What is the proper method of treating the Jugo-Slavs, what is the proper method of dealing with Austria? All kinds of schemes are advocated. You cannot deal with these problems in that precise spirit which you can deal with the historic problems of the past. None of us has the power of foreseeing the circumstances in which the world will find itself when these problems are finally decided, unless you can arrogate to yourself the gift of prophecy. How can you ask anyone to commit himself and his country, and perhaps, in a certain sense, the Allied countries, to precise statements upon these immensely important problems? You cannot do it, and I think I should be doing a very ill service to the country were I to attempt to do it now. The date began to-night by a dispute as to the precise method in which the Austro-Hungarian Empire is to be treated. What we desire is that the nationalities composing that heterogeneous State should be allowed to develop on their own lines, to carry out their own civilisation, and to determine the lines on which their development should take place. (Hear, hear.)

WHY WE ENTERED THE WAR.

In any event, as everybody knows, we entered into this war with little in our mind besides the necessity of defending Belgium, and the necessity of preventing France being crushed before our eyes. (Hear, hear.) These were the two motives which brought us into the war. Nobody with the smallest knowledge of our history believed that when Sir Edward Grey and the Government of which he was a member made that fateful declaration in Monday, August 4th, there was in the minds of either the people who made the declaration or those who listened to it the smallest thought of these great problems which, in the course of the war, have opened out upon us. It is clear that we did not enter into the war with any selfish purpose. We hear the phrase now echoed and re-echoed. "No Imperialist policy; no war of indemnities." Well, we did not go into this war for an Imperialist policy, and certainly not to get indemnities.

We went into the war and we have remained in it for purposes which are really unselfish. (Cheers.) And I don't think, therefore, we have anything from that point of view to give up. We stand necessarily in a different position from many of our Allies, simply because it has never entered into the thoughts, and never could enter into the thoughts, of any British statesman, from whatever party he would be drawn, that he was entering into this war to increase British possessions on the Continent of Europe. We are free from any taint of suspicion of such a policy even in the minds of our most dangerous enemy. That gives both to America and ourselves a position which can hardly be arrogated to ourselves by any other of the combatants in this war. I do not think it would be really wise were I to follow the course of my right hon. friends and enter into prophecies of what might be done, should be done, or could be done. (Hear, hear.) We all wish the same thing. We all wish to see Europe come out of this struggle not only freer, but more stable. (Cheers.) We want to see it out of the struggle with fewer of those causes which divide mankind and act as a perpetual irritant and as a national ambition or national vanity. We want to diminish the number of reasons which drive nations into war. (Cheers.)

We are all agreed that by satisfying legitimate national aspirations you will go a great way to carry out that ideal. Is it wise to do more than lay down these broad general principles of policy? I greatly doubt whether it is. (Hear, hear.) I believe that who, at the moment at all events, are responsible for conducting the international affairs of the country will only hamper ourselves and our successors by precise statements upon this or upon that point. (Hear, hear.)

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Some of the things that have been called in question to-night seem to me to be very clear. I do not see how anybody who has supported France, believed in France,

can doubt that we must go on supporting, believing in, and helping France to restore herself to what she was before the attack engineered against her by Bismarck in 1870.

(Cheers.) Alsace and Lorraine were left from France by force. At no moment since 1871 has the passionate desire of those taken from France for reunion diminished. (Cheers.) If the result of this war is to be, as I hope it will be, that the map of Europe will be left as it can, anybody who takes one of the arrangements of territory that must take place in the restoration of that of which France was violently robbed forty years ago I shall, perhaps, be accused of having violated my own canons in going thus far. (Laughter.) But I do think that that stands in a different category from those interesting, important, even vital speculations in which my hon. friends have indulged with regard to the more eastern portion of the European Continent. At any rate, that is more obviously common sense, more immediately and directly under our notice. It seems to me to raise a question of which the solution is quite obvious, and I therefore do not think I have done any harm in expressing at all events my own opinion, which is that while France fights for Alsace and Lorraine we should support her.

France, of course, is not fighting for Alsace and Lorraine alone. She is fighting for her very existence. (Cheers.) But the struggle which has been forced upon her includes, and could not help including, this other problem, so intimately connected with her recent history. Therefore I say, while we are determined to see so far as in us lies, that France shall not be crushed, that carries with it a corollary, if, as I believe, the war is a successful war, that the legitimate aspirations of France, the restoration of that which was France's, is a matter which we are closely and nearly concerned, although, of course, we have no selfish or self-centred interest in such a happy consummation. It is disinterested, but I do not think on that account it is less worthy of the attention of this House. Nobody can doubt that the questions raised to-night are probably at this moment, in one form or another, weighing in the mind of every statesman in Europe and America, that is, occupying the thoughts of the whole civilised world, almost to the exclusion of every other subject of interest, and it is therefore fully, I think, to ask an assembly like this to decide on those great themes. I should never ask my hon. friends to abstain from expressing their hopes and their beliefs on these important topics. Certainly, if all the speeches delivered on these subjects rise to the level of some of those we have heard to-night the debates here would be well worthy of the attention of the country and of public opinion among our friends and Allies abroad. But I must repeat the hope that the interest which we all feel almost to an unapproachable extent in these problems will never take the form of asking the Government to go into details about future arrangements, which do not depend upon the arrangements of any other single State alone.

How the balance of forces will go when peace comes to be seriously discussed, not by those who mean to talk about it for the purpose of disintegrating the alliance of the Allies, but for the more difficult purpose of bringing an end to the present horrors under which the world is groaning, when that time comes the results will not merely depend upon the speculations, or the wishes which we, singly or severally, whether members of the House or of the community, or on what this nation or that nation desires. It is impossible for any man to prophesy with confidence how and in what form the play of those forces will ultimately mould the destinies of mankind; and to ask us to lay down precisely that on which we shall insist, or that which without insisting upon, we should like to see, or that we should view with perfect indifference, to ask us to make for each of those ends, is to ask the Government to take a road which no Government can take with success. We are dealing with forces far too great, far too complex, to be dealt with in that manner.

What we have got to do is to make clear to the world that we are not fighting for fighting's sake. We desire peace as earnestly as any community of those who are now suffering the least burden and the least anxiety of war. The peace we desire is one which shall not last merely until people have half-forgotten the horrors and the exhaustion of this war, but a peace which shall be based partly, we trust, upon the growth of national morality—(hear, hear)—partly, we may hope, on the importance of international relations that will make the gratuitous breaking of the world's peace a crime for which the criminal is punished—(cheers)—and also, beyond all that, a peace which shall involve such a rearrangement, such a modification of the political affairs of Europe that there will not be a balance of power in precisely the old sense of the word, but such an arrangement of communities in Europe as will make it far more difficult for the disturbers of the peace to find a soil in which to sow their bitter and fatal seed, and will make that seed itself much less productive of its disastrous crops than has been the case in our own time, and again in the lifetime of our grandfathers and great-grandfathers.

How that end can be pursued—exactly how we are going to deal with great and ancient Monarchies like Austria, how Austria and Germany are going to deal with their internal problems, which they must settle and not anybody else—nobody can effectively discuss these questions across the floor of the House at this present stage of the war.

DEMOCRATISATION OF GERMANY.

One word as to the democratisation of Germany. We all hope that the autocracy in Germany will give place to free government, as we understand free government, to Parliamentary institutions, as we understand Parliamentary institutions; and it has been stated by high authorities that it is a hard task to see how you can negotiate a stable peace, except you find a community to deal with, based upon a popular will, and a popular will not corrupt.

PROMOTION OF TRADE WITH BELGIUM.

BRITISH COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

His Majesty's Government have appointed a Committee, to be known as "The Belgian Trade Committee," to investigate the means of promotion and advancement of trade and commerce between the British Empire and Belgium.

The following are the terms of reference for the Committee:

- (1.)—This Committee is established for the purpose of inquiring into all matters relative to trade between the British Empire and Belgium, with a view to increase and develop that trade by every desirable means.
- (2.)—It will be the duty of the Committee to investigate as far as possible all means to be adopted in order to attain the objects set out in Paragraph 1. The Committee will examine into the supplies and requirements of the representative countries (in so far as they have relation to its scope), and give advice as to how trade between them can best be established, developed, and increased.
- (3.)—The Committee will consist of three representatives appointed by the Foreign Office, and three representatives appointed by the Board of Trade. A chairman and secretary will be chosen from their number. The Committee shall have power to add to its members by the appointment of such persons of experience in the matters with which it has to deal as it may think expedient, and it will also consult from time to time other representatives of commerce having special knowledge of Belgian trade, shipping, and finance.
- (4.)—It is particularly laid down that the purpose of this Committee shall be a general one, and that it shall not be precluded by its duties to foster the advancement of the trade of any particular individual or firm, nor to devote its assistance to any special branch of trade or industry except in relation to the general principle for which it is established.

ruined by sinister designs of universal domination. But that does not mean that anybody is fool enough to suppose that they can impose upon Germany a Constitution outside Germany. (Hear, hear.) Germany must work out her own salvation. You must not mind matter by imitating. You must not mind matter by imitating the power. Nations must make their scheme of liberty for themselves according to their own ideas, based upon their history, character, and hopes suggested for the future.

But if it be true that the great power of German Imperialism still depends upon the belief a belief driven into the German nation by the wars of 1866 and 1870—that only under the Imperial system can Germany be great, powerful, and rich, then it may be that if experience shows that the Imperialistic system can produce not merely triumph at one time but not inevitably lead to corresponding disaster at another, then it may well be that those views, which found such powerful expression in Germany in 1849 and which animated all the German teachers more than a generation before the Bismarckian domination—these ideas will receive a new lustre and new strength, and Germany, with all her powers of organisation and all her inherited cultivation, will be added to those nations who conceive how a broke out could hardly conceive how a universal war of this sort could be deliberately provoked in order to further the commercial or political interests of any single community. When Germany comes to the level of the United States we may hope that at all events, one of the great disturbers of the peace will be for ever eliminated in European history. I do not know who will venture to say for a moment that, looking at the internal condition of Germany, so far as we are allowed to see it at the present time, the ideas of which I have been speaking will really grow in such a fashion as to raise legitimate hopes that in our lifetime we shall see that established. I make no such promise, but I am such that if not established the security of Europe will not be established either.

OUR IMMEDIATE DUTY.

Until Germany is either made powerless or made free I do not believe the peace of Europe can be secured. (Hear, hear.) Nothing is clearer to me than that our object be to carry out that policy, the immediate duty before us is not to discuss in detail what kind of terms of peace we should like when the war comes to an end, but to fight on with all the strenuous vigour we have at our command.

What is the corollary? What is the conclusion of this part of the argument? The conclusion is that if this war ends with a German peace, that German peace will only be the prelude to a new war. If it does not end in a German peace, but a peace which commands itself to the conscience of America and of Great Britain, science of America and of Great Britain, I mention these two countries because they are the only two who have no selfish European interests in this matter—but if it commands itself to the conscience of America, Great Britain, and all those of our Allies who are fighting, as they are, for their existence, then it will not be a German peace, it will be a peace which will probably be in the end a blessing to Germany as well as to the rest of mankind, but at any rate it will be a peace of which there will be some chance, some probability, that it will last not merely beyond the immediate generation which has won this horrible war, but that it will last until we have reached the stage of international development which will make a recurrence of those horrors unthinkable to our children. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ponsonby (R., Stirling Burghs), while agreeing with much that Mr. Balfour had said, regretted that the right hon. gentleman had laid what he considered undue emphasis on the question of Alsace-Lorraine. (Cries of "No.") Mr. Balfour: I was not making a balanced statement as to what is to be adopted in regard to Europe, and my speech must not be taken in that sense. I was simply making a debating reply to the speaker made beforehand, and the hon. member must not say I laid undue emphasis on one part or another. It was not intended to be a survey of the whole picture.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AMERICA AT WAR.

[BY IRVING F. MARCOSSON.]

Mr. Marcosson, who is one of America's most distinguished journalists, has recently returned to England. It is his fourth trip since the beginning of the war. He has visited nearly all the Allied fronts. This fact, combined with his long experience as a writer on business organization, gives his article special value and significance.

When I left America last January the war, so far as the average citizen was concerned, was a remote and faraway thing. The country seemed doomed to benevolent neutrality.

I returned in June to find the nation in arms. The first expeditionary force, our own "First Seven Divisions," was on its way to France; New York Harbour was alive with war craft; the city itself was a-bustle with flags in which the Union Jack had conspicuous part; the streets were sprinkled with khaki. Within three months the country had geared itself to war.

I was afraid that I would find our people infected with "short war" optimism; inert with the self-sufficiency that the "Business as Usual" fallacy begets. Instead, the eastern seaboard was keen with the realization that the country was at grips with a malignant enemy and that every pound of human and machine power would have to be harnessed to overcome him. In sweetening heat Washington greeted with activity.

What has America done? What will she do? What is the limit of her resources? These are the questions that our Allies are asking. In the answer lies part of the key to Peace.

MOBILISING BUSINESS BRAINS.

The first miracle in the drama of America at war is that, to a considerable extent, she has violated the tradition that no nation has ever profited by the experience of another nation. There are two illuminating examples. The first is that she went in for conscription from the start. This has made the mobilisation of industry simple and immediate.

The second is that almost from the day war was declared the Government began to draft the best business brains. Realising that the conduct of war now is a colossal piece of merchandising that represents every process of industry from raw material to finished product, it enlisted men of the Rhonda, Geddes, MacLay, Bothermer, and Stanley type. It meant that Yankee "punch" was put into the war machine and at once.

The Council of National Defence is a conspicuous illustration. Its personnel tells the whole story of an industrial preparedness that is insurance against confusion, inefficiency, and delay. On its advisory commission you have Daniel Willard, who has led the nation's labour from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Howard E. Coffin, the clear-headed engineer who with Ford as master-producer of motor-cars; Bernard Baruch, Wall-street wizard; Julius Rosewald, staunch American despite his name, who began as messenger boy and became head of the world's greatest "mail order" establishment; and so on down the line of financial chieftains and productive marvels.

Why was America ready to produce war supplies? For one thing, she had been pouring munitions into Europe for three years. Another significant reason was that through the Naval Consulting Board (nucleus of the Council of National Defence) a survey of 40,000 industrial "plants" had been made with a view of finding out their capacity for war work.

THE AIRCRAFT PROGRAMME.

The aircraft programme is typical of the way America has gone into the war. The week 1st Congress voted 2,150,000,000 for aircraft. This means a fleet of 24,000 machines. You get the meaning of this revolution (it is nothing less) when I say that during the eight years previous to 1916 the United States Army had ordered a total of 50 aeroplanes, dividing them between six factories, and had got delivery of 54.

Coffin made the aircraft programme possible. He is long, lank, Lincoln-like in structure, and he is all hustle. Likewise he is chairman of the Board of Aircraft Production of the Council of National Defence. To get such an immense appropriation he had to educate Congress and the people. He went about it just as he had gone about a great motor "selling" campaign. He unleashed a flood of publicity; he proved that in aeroplanes and still more aeroplanes; he lay one great hope of ultimate victory over the Germans.

Under his incessant pleading 24 aviation fields have been authorised. Three have already risen like magic out of the virgin earth.

Realising that the only means of achieving quantity output in aeroplanes was to get a standardised engine, Coffin assembled the best engineers of the country in Washington, isolated them at the Bureau of Standards, and said in his characteristic American fashion, "Go to it." Ordinarily it takes six months to complete the model of an engine from the time the rough drawings are made. These men had an engine ready for testing in 93 days.

"How can you keep pace with aeroplane development when the engine of spring is obsolete by autumn?" I asked Coffin before I left America.

"Because with a standardised engine we can turn out aeroplanes almost as fast as moderate-priced motor-cars," he replied.

Nine aviation schools have been established—six for the Army and three for the Navy. The country is becoming a vast air school. We have already sent American flying units to France. The aeroplane, unlike the prophet, has come into its own in the land of its birth.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE LONE GUN.

ALL IN THE NIGHT'S WORK.

[BY "SUBALTERN."]

"Draw well in to the left, Sergeant, and then swing in through that gateway. It will need careful driving—ditches on either side. Then, fall; the lead-driver to follow me."

"Very well, sir," the lead-driver replied. On the ridge in front, the Boche and we were watching each other; the machine-guns were tapping out their brazen messages, traversing the tops of parapets, searching No Man's Land, playing on roads and tracks likely to be used at night; the star-lights were casting their white radiance over the trenches; an occasional shell whistled overhead. It was difficult work in the darkness, taking the gun and its eight-horse team across the shell-holed and sodden fields. No light, not even a match, could be used, for we were under direct observation, and the team had been lucky to escape the intermittent bullets that zipped across the road by which it had come.

In through the gateway came the team, horses steaming so that their drivers were not able to see where they were going, the gun cutting deep furrows in the saturated earth. In and on the shell-holes the team twisted, missing disaster every few yards by a hair's breadth. I began to hope that the journey would be easier than I had feared, and that the gun, bounding and jumping behind the gallant horses, would be placed in position without mishap.

But even as I began to hope, an urgent whisper, "Halt!" ran along the line. The wheel-horses, after a plucky attempt to keep their legs, fell panting, half in and half out of a shell-hole. The team pulled up with a jerk; the thrown driver picked himself up, unhurt. The horse was unharmed, save that it was badly winded.

"Hook these traces and change the wheelers; we'll try it with the six horses. And man-handle that gun and limber back a bit, so as to get a fresh start."

It was done in the darkness; the fallen horse at last jerked to its feet and, with its fellow, was led to the side.

AN AWKWARD MOMENT.

"Once more we started and carried on precariously to within 20 yards of the position, when the lead horses jibbed at the gleam of water in a ditch in front of them. They threw off to the left, the others, perforce, followed; when they halted the gun was hanging over the edge of an 8 in. shell hole at an angle of nearly 45 degrees, and the horses were just away."

Planks were put under the wheel of the gun, and a fresh attempt made, but the ghostly gleam of that water frightened the timid creatures; and they balked each time. It was an awkward moment, for time was getting on, the gun was sinking deeper into the soft ground, and at any second the place might be swept by machine-guns. Another pair of lead horses was tried, with no better fortune, and things began to look desperate, until we tried the experiment of unhooking a pair and jumping them separately, backwards and forwards, across the ditch.

"It was a strange expedient, there in the darkness, and with the Boche within rifle range; but it succeeded. The fourth pair was hooked on; a spare man was mounted on the off lead horse, and, at the word, the team moved as one. It was a splendid sight to see the great horses, straining in the traces, splashing through the ditch, the gun following like a live thing; and it was good driving, too, for huge holes, practically into a pool, and half immediately the gun cleared the ditch; and all their light was an occasional Very flare that left the darkness more intense."

The gun was unlimbered, and man-handled; strenuous work in the mud into its final position. The team drove away; the gun was covered so that the enterprising Boche should not discover its whereabouts when daylight came; and we left it until the next night.

All in the day's or rather night's work; but a night's work the result of which will be very disconcerting to the Boche when he becomes aware of it.

A PANORAMA OF RESOURCE.

The question uppermost in British and French minds just now is: How many men can America send to France, and when? For obvious reasons I cannot disclose all the facts.

But this much can be said. The first unit of 680,000 men in the draft of 10,000,000 registered under conscription (there are 20,000,000 men of military age in the United States) has been drawn. The National Guard (corresponding to the English Territorials) has been recruited to its war strength and has gone into camp. More than half of these men are fresh from the Mexican border and are fit.

The Regular Army has been increased to 265,000 men. Before the end of the year America can have half a million men in France and by the spring it can be increased to a million.

Is America at war? Here are a few concrete evidences: The first Liberty Loan of 2,400,000,000 was over-subscribed by nearly 2,800,000,000, and with the exception of New York, the Middle West led the over-subscribing; O.T.C. training camps are training officers; we have established a Bureau of Export Licences, which has put a control on every pound of food and scrap of raw material that goes to a neutral country; a regiment of our engineers is camped in England and more are preparing to come; medical and ambulance units are in France and more are nearly ready to start; our destroyers are co-operating with the British Navy in European waters; the Navy personnel has been increased and every ship has its full complement; our great universities like Yale and Harvard have become recruiting camps; emulating the example of Oxford and Cambridge; everywhere grows the feeling that the country is embarked upon a war of self-preservation. As in England, the lag is being bridged.

More significant than all this is the passing of "the dollar patriot." A nation once overcharged with commercialism is finding its spiritual rebirth; Out of agony and sacrifice will rise the New America.

THREE YEARS OF WAR.

A CHANGED WORLD.

[BY "AN ENGLISHMAN."]

Three years ago to-day we took the great resolve, and disappointed, in a moment, the sanguine arrogance of Germany. The Kaiser's was a brilliant, dream of sudden and happy conquest.

In a few weeks France should lie at the proud feet of his victorious host. The destruction of Russia should follow with a glad alacrity, and before the leaves were off the trees the German soldiers would be quietly at home and all the world would be enslaved by the Huns.

"It was a pretty dream, which has not come true, and as we look back upon the events of the last three years we may take not a little credit to ourselves that the dream was rudely disturbed. Belgium proved a heroism which cannot be matched in the annals of the past; France, with a superb courage, rose to the level of her opportunity; and England's "contemptible little Army" showed that it was still sound in bravery and endurance, despite the politicians. So it is that we are at war after three years of hard fighting all the world over, and though the ultimate issue is not uncertain, though victory shall not elude us, we have many a weary mile to travel.

We look to-day upon a changed world. Events have marched so swiftly upon one another's heels that we hardly understand the history of which we are a part. But one truth stands out with satisfactory distinctness: the Germany which confronted us to-day is not the Germany which challenged Europe to the combat. Three years of hard fighting have marvellously chastened her temper. She does not go into the battle with the same zest nor with the same purpose as heretofore. We hear no more of that marvellous thing called *Kultur* which delighted our tame professors, and which Germany pretended that she would enforce upon a docile world. The paid rhetoricians are dumb. Our ears are deafened no longer with the veiled diatribes of Sven Hedin and Houston Chamberlain. The raucous voice which shouted "Victory after victory" upon the house-tops is ominously silent. Germany, we are told, stands upon her defence, a most improper attitude for a nation to assume which set out to conquer and annex the universe.

AMERICA'S NOBLE PROTEST.

And Germany has changed not merely because the battle of the Marne made her ultimate triumph impossible, but because she has revolted the moral sense of all the peoples. Not even the triple brass of insolence is proof against a universal reprobation. And Germany, by stamping under foot all the laws, human and divine, has set herself beyond the pale of civilisation. She is in spirit in league with the enemy of the human race. Three years ago her enemies were few in number and unprepared. They are ready at last, and they have marvellously increased. A German writer has estimated that on the side of the Huns there are arrayed 150,000,000, and that on the side of those allied against the Huns there stand 1,350,000,000. In other words, we and our sympathisers are in the proportion of 9 to 1 against the Kaiser and his friends. This is what three years of war have accomplished and we have no right to be displeased at the result.

We have the greater reason to be pleased because our Allies have come to our aid without any thought of self-interest. They are moved to take up arms against Germany by their reverence for the moral law. The enormities which the Huns have committed, the wanton cruelties towards women and children of which they have been guilty, the shameful, shameless deportations from Belgium and France, the careful devastation of the countries through which they pass, the deliberate murder of neutral non-combatants—all these crimes have started a peaceful world into warfare. The Americans, in taking up arms, have uttered a noble, selfless protest against Germany's contempt of all the laws which should govern the conduct of nations, and thus we have a good hope that, when Germany is beaten, the reign of lawlessness will cease for ever upon the earth.

This, then, is the supreme achievement of the last three years. We have restored to the world a respect for that decent morality which a German conquest would have abolished. Had the Kaiser won the speedy victory which he expected his evil would have been imposed upon us as good. We should have been forced to accept, in humility of spirit, the German doctrine of cruelty for our own. We should have been asked to believe that murder and pillage were the necessary companions of warfare, and that no torture, wantonly inflicted, was inadmissible, if only it struck terror in the hearts of its victims.

GERMANY MUST BE PUNISHED.

So just, indeed, are the purposes for which we fight that we have found Allies all the world over; nor need we be in any doubt as to the aims of the victory which we shall presently achieve. We had no desire three years ago to draw the sword. When in August, 1914, Belgium was ruthlessly invaded we went to her aid, as in duty bound. Ever since we have been the champions of justice and decency. And from the past we may judge the future. We have begun, with the help of our loyal Allies in Europe, Asia, and America, the task of punishing the evil-doer among the nations, and we shall not cease to fight until the punishment is cold and complete.

Let us not talk now of annexations and indemnities. The object for which we, the Allies, have all taken up the sword may be expressed in four words: the punishment of Germany. How best she may be punished we shall decide at the conference of peace. That she must be punished is a part of the natural penalty which she must pay. But above all we have established in the last three years the principle that

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PEACE WITH SECURITY.

ALLIES' WAR AIMS RE-STATE.

A debate in the House of Commons on the Reichstag war aims resolution recently was noteworthy for uncompromising declarations by Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Asquith.

The "pacifist" group had mustered its full strength, counting (with tellers) 21 on a division, when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald rose to open the debate. The Consolidated Fund Bill to provide the means of war for the next three months was the business under discussion, and Mr. MacDonald, challenged it with an amendment, reading and adopting part of the Reichstag resolution, and calling upon the Government, in conjunction with the Allies, to restate their peace terms accordingly.

Mr. MacDonald's argument followed familiar lines. He held that the Reichstag was the representative of the German people, and that resolutions passed by an overwhelming majority must be taken to indicate the opinion of the people. Such declarations were going to be the gateway to peace, and he appealed for a reciprocal one from the British House of Commons. Mr. Trevelyan spoke in the same strain.

UNITY OF PARLIAMENT.

Both members had a cold, though attentive, and courteous audience. It was, with an obvious sense of relief that the House turned to Mr. Asquith, who was warmly cheered on rising from the Front Opposition Bench to emphasize anew the essential unity of Parliament. Among those who heard his speech and that of Mr. Bonar Law were the four Russian delegates from the Workers' and Soldiers' Council.

Mr. Asquith began by denying that the group for which the two members had spoken had a monopoly of a desire for peace. Giving his interpretation of recent events in Germany, he declared that, so far as the policy of the Government was concerned, the counsels of moderation had given way to the counsels of the extremists.

Peace had to come, Mr. Asquith continued, in the supreme interest of mankind, but subject to the all-important condition that it did not defeat the purposes for which the free nations of the world entered upon the war. Those purposes were well known. The Allies were fighting for nothing but freedom and for nothing short of freedom. It was a nightmare, he exclaimed passionately, to suppose that they were going to spend the lives of their best sons and to incur an almost immeasurable mortgage of their resources for Imperialistic and annexationist aims.

It followed, in Mr. Asquith's judgment, that no peace would be worth having which restored under some thin disguise the *status quo ante bellum*, and left countries like Belgium, Serbia, and Greece at the mercy of dynamic intrigues and under the constant menace of military coercion. He submitted that in any rearrangement of the map the governing principle ought to be ascertained, the will of the populations affected. In the meantime, we should not be helping the advent of peace if we were to give the impression that there was any faltering in our determination or any doubt of our ability to carry the burden which we had taken up with a clear conscience for great ends.

MR. BONAR LAW'S STATEMENT.

There was prolonged cheering when Mr. Asquith resumed his seat. Cheers broke out again when Mr. Bonar Law rose to speak for the Government. He declared that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his friends were living in a world of unreality and had no conception of the real issue which was being fought out. He called attention to the omission from the amendment of the passage in the Reichstag resolution demanding the freedom of the seas. The meaning of that was that in war the nation with naval power was not to use it, but the nation with military power was to be subject to no restrictions.

Why, Mr. Bonar Law asked, had Germany never put down her peace aims? Those of the Allies might have gone too far, but at all events they had had the courage to state them before the world. Germany had never done anything of the kind, because she did not mean what Mr. MacDonald and his friends said she meant. In essence, our aims were the same to-day as they were at the time of Mr. Asquith's Guildhall declaration. We were fighting for freedom for ourselves, and for the right of other nations besides Germany to live their own lives in their own way. We were fighting to drive the Germans out of Belgium and Northern France. We were fighting for peace and security for peace in the time to come.

Mr. Bonar Law maintained that we should have lost the war if we had no security that the same danger which had ruined this generation might not ruin our children. He spoke of the present crisis as a dangerous one, and admitted that what had happened in Russia had made a great difference. He believed, however, that Russia had not said her last word in the war. Still, let there be no mistake. The resources of the Allies were sufficient to make absolutely certain that, unless our hearts failed us now, we should secure the results for which we entered the war.

In the end, the amendment was rejected by 148 votes to 19.

nations, like men, must be held answerable to the laws of morality, and this principle we shall reinforce in the years of conflict which lie ahead of us.

Thus it is that we look back with a serene pride to that day in August, 1914, when we drew the sword. We shall proudly celebrate its anniversary so long as the Empire endures. The assault which Germany made upon the liberties of the world has bound us and our Allies in chains of friendship which are indissoluble. And if a year hence we are still at war we shall face the hardship with a cheerful confidence, because we know that only by conquering force by force can we save the law of nations from extinction, because we are resolved, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, that our "dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom."—Daily Mail.

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THE SWAN FOUNTAIN PEN.

DEFIES HEAT

It is perfect fit and scientific construction preventing that annoying clogging and evaporation of the ink which attends the use of the old-fashioned dip pen or the cheap and nasty type of fountain pen. The "Swan" has a perfect ink-feed, is fitted with a gold nib iridium tipped, does not leak, and is easily filled and cleaned.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

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LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH. VETARZO BLOOD & NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other causes. It is indicated in all cases of nervous debility, neuritis, hysteria, epilepsy, or any of the many different phases of brain and nerve weakness, the cause of which is by far the greatest source of misery, ill-health, and dependency by which we are confronted on every hand. It can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Acting upon the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nervous system, restores the general health, and quickly removes long-standing headache, neuralgia, and backache, "stomachic" cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

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Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/6 to the nearest chemist or druggist, or to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON. Unrepaid Vouchers may be sent in full payment for the entire course. Do not forget to mention VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTS' & CHEMISTS.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Two carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 30th Sept., 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 2nd Oct., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 4th Oct., 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

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Telephone 36.

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... (Capt. J. W. Evans) ... FRIDAY, 5th Oct., at Noon.

* Amoy Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
COLOMBO	10th Nov	Six from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG ABOUT
Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.	

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Second-class World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,
CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA B.C. and SEATTLE (SINABA MARU) MONDAY, 8th Oct., at 11 a.m.
VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA MARU SATURDAY, 20th Oct., at Noon.
Capt. Terada

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and SAKI MARU FRIDAY, 15th Oct., at 11 a.m.
Capt. Yoshikawa

SHANGHAI, KOBE and SKAGA MARU SATURDAY, 10th Oct., at 11 a.m.
Capt. Komatsubara

YOKOHAMA and SKATORI MARU WEDNESDAY, 9th Oct., at 11 a.m.
Capt. Ken

SHANGHAI and KOBE BOMBAY MARU FRIDAY, 8th Oct., at 11 a.m.
Capt. Kawai

KOBE and YOKOHAMA JINSEN MARU SUNDAY, 10th Sept., at 11 a.m.
Capt. Saito

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

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For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Capt. Mori, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI, 5th Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	26,000	MON, 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	26,000	FRI, 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR, 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	24,000	FRI, 23rd Nov.
PERSIA MARU	8,000	FRI, 7th Dec.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Persia Maru" will call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and TQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,000 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,800 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 1375.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 1st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. CO. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, £35.00. TO YOKOHAMA, £45.00.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Returns Tickets to Europe available two years.

Returns Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSIN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

North American Line.

FOR VICTORIA, ASTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, AMOI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOFU and YOKOHAMA.
"CANADA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 9th Oct., at 3 p.m.
"PANAMA MARU" ... SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at 3 p.m.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular weekly service between Hongkong and Peking Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Peking Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeds to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan, Australia, India, Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Shanghai, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain only one.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Saigon and Kanton. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT ONCE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Taiwan via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSHIN MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 3rd Oct., at 10 a.m.
"KAISO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 7th Oct., at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SUN YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—
M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

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